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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Great Liberal Victory at Guadalajara.

SUFFERING OF THE PEOPLE.

Withdrawal of the British Minister from the Capital.

A Reign of Terror in the City of Mexico.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT VERA CRUZ.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 15, 1860.

Since my letter of 28th ult., the most important event which has occurred within this city has been the receipt by Mr. MATTHEW, the English *Chargé d'Affairs*, of instructions from his Government to retire with his Legation from the capital, and have no further intercourse with the Church authorities, This course has been forced upon the English Government by the repeated and constant acts of outrage by MIRAMON and all the Church officials, of which Mr. MATTHEW has had to complain. As none of the foreign diplomatic corps have recognized MIRAMON since his last farce of a so-called election by a council of his own selection, except the Spanish Ambassador, the withdrawal of the English Legation from the capital does not attract the attention, or produce the effect it would have caused at an earlier period; but it greatly serves to add to the demoralization now existing among the adherents of the Clerical Party, and renders the support of Señor PACHECO almost useless.

Mr. MATTHEW and the other members of the Legation will leave here on the 21st inst. for Jalapa, the entire diligence of that day having been taken by him.

In my last I advised you of the change of plan of the Liberal Generals, and of the movement of the larger portion of the Liberal forces, under Gen. GONZOLEZ ORTEGA, to join those of Gen. OGAZON, in the attack on Guadalajara.

The forces of Gen. ORTEGA encountered those of Gen. CASTILLO, who had sallied out from Guadalajara to attack OGOZON, before the junction with ORTEGA could be effected, at El Puente, near Guadalajara, at the moment of his arrival, on the 23d, and a smart action took place, in which CASTILLO lost some 800 men and fell back upon his defences within the City. The attack on the City should then have commenced immediately, but as usual, the Liberal Generals must open negotiations for a surrender to avoid the effusion of blood, which, as has always been the case, proved unsuccessful. The Church Generals are deaf to such appeals.

These negotiations consumed the time until the 28th ult., when the siege of the town was formally commenced and fire opened upon it.

Since then our latest dates are up to the 9th inst. The siege has been prosecuted with success and vigor by the Liberals, and the Church forces are reduced to the sole occupation of the Plaza and the Convent of San Francisco, and Gen. ORTEGA writes that three or four days more must finish the siege. The distress and misery of the poor inhabitants is extreme, and the sufferings of the people are causing great demoralization among the reactionary forces. Desertions are constant and numerous, and from all accounts the speedy occupation of the place by assault or capitulation is inevitable.

Gen. CASTILLO has resigned the command to Gen. WOLL, and it is believed the latter is favorable to a capitulation. I have no doubt we will receive news of the termination of this affair during the present week.

This will then leave the entire Liberal forces free to concentrate upon this Capital, which now that the garrison is being withdrawn from Puebla and that place, as it is openly said, is to be abandoned to the Constitutionalists, will be the only point remaining to the Church within the Republic. The fall of Guadalajara is considered so certain that there are already rumors that MIRAMON intends to abandon this place and seek safety in flight. On the 11th, a force of about 3,000 men, under MARQUEZ and MEJIA left this city for the interior, taking the road to Queretaro, midway to which place they were, at our last accounts, encamped. All the money that the Government with its utmost exertion, could raise was the sum of $30,000 from BERMEJILLO, by the sale to him, for that amount, of $300,000 of the Clergy's paper.

In passing, this force is committing the most scandalous robberies upon every village and hacienda on its route, and with its poor provision and small amount of artillery it will be useless for any other purpose, than that of robbery.

There is a suspicion, however, that instead of being destined for the interior, as it is said, this force is really designed by MIRAMON for a movement upon San Luis Potosi, where there is now scarcely any Liberal troops, and which, if taken by the reactionary forces, would serve as a temporary refuge in case of the abandonment of this city by MIRAMON, and, being nearer the coast, he could easier make his escape thence out of the country.

ORTEGA has given orders to the different forces near Selaza and Queretaro, and the Bajio, to unite for an attack upon MARQUEZ, should he push further in their direction.

The distress and misery in this Capital is daily increasing, and we truly live in a reign of terror. The arrests and imprisonments augment daily, and the most unheard-of atrocities are committed by the subofficials, under the sanction of the Church authorities. It is incredible that in this age of civilization, and almost in sight as it were of the flag of the American Union, such atrocities, such bloodshed, such suffering, can be permitted.

But the very violence of these sufferings shows that they cannot much longer be endured. The prestige and reputation of the Church and of its partisans is now sunk to so low a stage that we hope the mere approach of the Liberal forces will cause an outbreak which will deliver to them the capital. Desertions from the city to the Liberal forces in the vicinity, are of constant and daily occurrence. A few days since some twenty of the young officers in the military school at Chapultepec, sons of the first families, left in a body and proceeded to the interior to join the Liberal forces, and on the 6th, the 8th Regiment of cavalry entire, imprisoned its officers and fled to join AURLIANO.

Meanwhile the Church is evidently at the end of its available pecuniary resources. Of real money it seems to be entirely exhausted, and the large supply that in former times was constantly being received, is now shut off by the limited territory it holds, (only this city, Puebla and Guadalajara, and by the time you get this, probably only the former,) and the utterly exhausted condition of the people, which forbids the payment of even the pious dues the Church would willingly exact from them by the most severe means, if it could. Their paper nobody will now discount, unless at the most ruinous rates, as in the case of BERMEJILLO giving thirty thousand dollars cash for $300,000 of paper, and this is really a forced loan. A transaction of even this kind will not now be entered into willingly by any of the few houses which are willing to own that they have funds at their command. In fact, all now see that the end of the Church power in Mexico, and the full triumph of the Constitutional Government, is now near at hand. Of course these contracts with the Church authorities for money to sustain a revolt against the legitimate Government of the country, cannot for a moment be recognized by the Constitutional Government. Hence it is that the bankers and capitalists of the country have so long held out, and struggled so hard to effect some compromise that might avoid the triumph of the Constitutional authorities by force of arms. Could this be done, some provision might be made in the arrangement for their past pecuniary transactions, and since they have seen that the Church cannot triumph, they have constantly labored to this end, holding out all the while that their object was simply to restore the country to peace.

The protection of pecuniary transactions with the Church Government, under ZULOAGA and MIRAMON, has been the real motive of all the peace propositions that have been entertained or at any time put forward by either the Foreign Ministers or the reactionary leaders.

Perhaps this has been less the case with Mr. MATTHEW than any other, for he has doubtless also been actuated by a desire to bring about some *new* order of things, in which, having been the cause of the arrangement, he would be the leader, and thus English influence be predominant over that of Mr. MCLANE, who, by being the first to recognize the Constitutional authority, acquired a position which places England, when she now comes in and follows suit at this late day, in a subordinate position.

Mr. MATTHEW is equally liberal with Mr. MCLANE; but instead of being second to him, he would like to get up a new Liberal Government, in which, he being the first, Mr. MCLANE would be the second. This, with the desire to protect the pecuniary transactions referred to, which can only be done by a compromise, has been the real reason why England has not long ago followed the policy of the United States, and recognized the Constitutional Government. Latterly, Mr. MATTHEW has been reviving his attempts at a pacification by compromise, and I am sorry to say there appears to be evidence that Gen. DEGOLLADO has, to a certain extent, given his sanction thereto; and upon the basis that the Constitution of 1857 should be set aside for a new one, to be framed by a Congress to be called in pursuance of the existing electoral law, and that meanwhile both JUAREZ and MIRAMON should give way for a new President, *ad interim*, to be named by the *Foreign Ministers* in conjunction with two Commissioners, to be appointed by the existing Governments respectively. It is true this plan was to provide for the nationalization of the Church property as well as civil and religious liberty, but the animus on one side—that of the Foreign Ministers—was entirely different from that on the part of Gen. DEGOLLADO. His desire in favoring anything of this kind was simply to stay the further effusion of blood and prevent further suffering by the people. But Mr. MATTHEW and the other Foreign Ministers have desired simply, first to supplant Mr. MCLANE in the position he occupies as Minister of the United States, and second, to arrange for the protection of the pecuniary transactions made with the Church Government.

It is almost needless to say that this whole scheme has been indignantly rejected by the majority of the Liberal leaders in the interior, and, doubtless, will be by the Government at Vera Cruz.

It has, however, caused much conversation here, and the support, it is said, that Gen. DEGOLLADO has given to it has done him great injury. Nothing but the pure and simple triumph of the principle of right and legality represented by the Constitution of the country, can secure future peace or a stable Government.

With a few weeks more of struggle without wavering, that triumph must be assured.

By the English steamer, or by the *Tennessee*, I hope to have important intelligence to communicate; an outbreak any day in this capital in favor of the Liberals would not surprise me. ***

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA—HEART-RENDING PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 14.

By the arrival this morning of the United States steamer *Tennessee*, we have files of Mexican papers, as late as due, from all parts of the Republic; from the City of Mexico to the 17th. The *Sociedad*, the official organ of MIRAMON, of that date, states that the provisions of the besieged, at Guadalajara, were reduced very low, and intimates that the city would soon have to capitulate.

And the passengers by the diligence, which left the capital on the same day, state that just before their departure the news arrived that the City of Guadalajara was taken on the 11th. It is added that the news was fully credited at the capital.

The event, which now seems to be fully confirmed, is a most important one, and may be the turning-point of the civil war. Guadalajara is the second city of the Republic, rich and prosperous, and has been defended with great obstinacy. It has long been, moreover, the stronghold of the Reactionists in that part of the Republic, and its capture is believed to open the way direct to the capital.

Our files abound in most touching letters from the besieged city, from which it would appear, as might indeed have been expected, that the suffering of the people was very great. We learn, indeed, from a letter of Gen. ORTEGA himself, that on the 1st inst. the suffering had become so great that the fire upon the city was suspended for the space of three hours, that women and children might leave the town. How many actually left we are not informed, but it would appear that the number was small. In all probability the poor people knew not what to do, and there, for the space of at least twenty days, they remained huddled together in the centre of the town, farthest removed from the shots of the beseigers, suffering each hour discomforts and anxieties which must have been worse than death itself.

In the same letter, Gen. ORTEGA gives an equally sad account of the demoralization and necessities of the soldiery in the town, which must have added tenfold to the horrors of the scene. In the meantime, the line of the besiegers advanced night and day, and the General writes on the 1st with the most perfect confidence that the city would be compelled to capitulate at an early day.

Of the capitulation we have no particulars, nor of the disposition of the people, nor of the killed or wounded. The latter must in any case have been large.

The news by this arrival also confirms that before published of the action of the Constitutional Government in depriving Gen. DEGOLLADO of the command of the army, for the seizure of the late *conducta*, and the appointment of Gen. ORTEGA in his place. The note of the Government, making the announcement, is very severe in its reprobation of the seizure, and declares that the money shall be restored to its lawful owners. We presume, therefore, it will soon find its way hither by the Rio Grande.

It is stated, from the capital, that every seat in the diligence, which was to leave on the 21st for Jalapa, had been taken by the British Legation.

The non-arrival of the new French Minister, M. SALIGNY, by the *Tennessee*, gave much disappointment to the French at Vera Cruz.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Mexican advices report that the $4,000,000 *conducta* recently seized by DEGOLLADO has been restored.

The San Juan Troubles.

CENSURE OF GENERAL HARNEY.

The following is the official letter which, by order of the President, was, on Monday, addressed to Gen. HARNEY:

Having given a most careful examination to all the events which have lately occurred in the Department of Oregon, and to the explanation of his conduct therein submitted by Gen. HARNEY to this Department, the Secretary of War feels it his duty to express his disapproval of the orders issued by Gen. HARNEY, under date of April 10, 1860, by which Capt. PICKETT was placed in command at Camp Pickett. A question having arisen between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to the sovereignty of the island of San Juan, and danger being anticipated to the friendly relations of the two countries, from the condition of affairs upon the island itself. Gen. SCOTT was sent, on the 16th of September, 1859, empowered by the Government of the United States, to make such temporary arrangement as would avoid all collision, until the whole matter had been amicably adjusted by the diplomatic action of the two nations. In pursuance of these powers Gen. SCOTT repaired to San Juan, and having taken steps the which he seemed advisable, returned, leaving with Gen. HARNEY, for his guidance and instruction, letters and orders of the following dates: Nov. 5 and 9, 1859. The essential points of these instructions and orders were, first, the removal of the large part of the United States force on San Juan Island; second, the retention of one company of United States troops, under Capt. HUNT; third, the special injunction to Gen. HARNEY to remember that the sovereignty of the island is still in dispute between the two Governments, and, until definitely settled between them, that British subjects have equal rights with American citizens on the island, accompanied by a copy of Gen. SCOTT'S assurance to Gov. DOUGLAS of his intention to instruct our commanding officers on the island to allow no person, claiming to be a functionary of Washington Territory to interfere with any British subject residing or happening to be on the same island whilst it shall remain in dispute between our respective Governments. In opposition to these instructions Gen. HARNEY removed Capt. HUNT, and substituted Capt. PICKETT in his place, isssuing at the same time to Capt. PICKETT the following order:

Third—Under the organic act of the Congress of the United States for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Washington, the first Legislative Assembly of 1854 passed an act including the Island of San Juan as a part of Whatcom County. This act was duly submitted to Congress, and has not been disapproved. It is, therefore, the law of the land. You will be obliged, consequently, to acknowledge and respect the civil jurisdiction of Washington Territory, in the discharge of your duties in San Juan, and the General commanding is satisfied that any attempt of the British Commander to ignore this right of Territory, will be followed by disagreeable results out of his power to control.

The Secretary-of-War disapproves this order of Gen. HARNEY, in violation of the order of Gen. SCOTT, and of the agreement between the two Governments respecting the Island of San Juan, which might have been attended by disastrous consequences. At the same time, whilst expressing his disapprobation, he has no doubt of the good intentions of Gen. HARNEY in the premises; and from his known high character and distinguished services, he is not disposed to be severe in his condemnation.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary-of-War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 26, 1860.

THANKSGIVING.—The last Thursday (29th) of November will be the common Thanksgiving Day this year. It has already been officially named in New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MORE SCHEMES OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

Plan for Producing a General Financial Crisis.

Virginia to be Made the New-England of the South.

PARTY GATHERINGS IN COUNTRY AND CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The plan of the Southern Disunionists, as just exposed, is to hold back the Cotton crop, which has already been drawn on, and refuse to let a single bag be shipped to England. The result will be, as they suppose, a drain of specie and a general financial crisis.

Hon. A. R. BOTELER, of Virginia, brings intelligence from New-York to-night that New-Jersey is safe for Fusion, and that the chances are against LINCOLN in New-York.

A letter from Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, declaring that if the Union endures the principles of DOUGLAS will survive, is published in the *States* this evening.

The secessionists announce their purpose to make Virginia the New-England of the Southern Confederacy, and by stimulating her energies and developing her resources, to increase the value of her slave property. It is not expected that Virginia will join in the secession movement. Q.

The Condition and Position of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

I have carefully inquired into the condition of things here, and find the common reports of the feeling in Virginia much exaggerated. The financial condition of the State is excellent. Of course there is a great deal of panic-making; but the truth is that everything depends on South Carolina in regard to the action of this State. If she accepts the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Virginia will give the Government no trouble, Gov. WISE to the contrary notwithstanding. Things are decidedly improving, and the belief in an impending catastrophe is seriously modified here by the increase of a general temper of conciliation and forbearance. V.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT LYONS.

Speeches of Gov. Seward and Others—Great Popular Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LYONS, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A very large Republican mass meeting was held here to-day. Over fifteen thousand persons came from Wayne and Cayuga counties expressly to take part in the proceedings.

Gov. SEWARD presided at the meeting and delivered a short opening address, in which he reviewed the history of the country with regard to Slavery, and defined the issues of the present canvass. He said that the early founders of the Government aimed to make all the States free in course of time, and that the present policy was a departure from the policy of the statesmen in the early days of the Republic. Mr. SEWARD'S address was quite brief. He was followed by Mr. P. CORBETT and Mr. WM. J. CORNELL.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, who arrived in the Eastern train, spoke one hour on the issues of the canvass.

The Wide-Awakes are having a very imposing procession to-night. The town is illuminated, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Gov. SEWARD goes to Seneca Falls to-morrow, and will speak in New-York on Friday.

The disunion panic creates great indignation in this section, and will give Republicans thousands of votes. Wayne County will give three thousand majority for LINCOLN.

THE CAMPAIGN AT THE SOUTH.

Gov. Morehead's Reply to Mr. Yancey's Louisville Speech, and Criticism on Mr. Yancey's Past History.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct, 25, 1860.

Hon. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, last evening, made here an earnest and effective speech against the "Precipitator,"—the "Seward of the South." He pronounced him an open and avowed Disunionist for the last ten years. He cites Mr. YANCEY'S letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER in June, 1858; to Mr. PRYOR, in September, 1858; to Col. MEADOWS, in June, 1859, and his speech at Montgomery in June, 1858; at Columbia in July, 1859; at Charleston last Spring, and his Memphis speech of the 14th of last August; wherein he told Tennesseeans that he held to every word of his Slaughter letter; that at Charleston he broke up the Democratic Party, and had the Union at his feet, and that he wished to God every man in the South was a member of a Southern League! Gov. MOREHEAD brands WILLIAM L. YANCEY an out-and-out Disunionist, who, in Louisville, tries to hide his "past history" behind the mask of loyalty to "the Union." He blandly asks Kentuckians to "allow him to pass from so humble an individual as himself, and not detain them by examining his past history before them." No wonder, for manifestly he is not for the Union as it is, but for a "Constitutional Union" of his own concoction, a "more perfect Union," an Utopian Union, which he knows and avers he can't realise, and which, to all indications, he don't want to realize. His record demonstrates that he has been and is "firing the Southern heart;" instructing the Southern mind for Southern independence and confederation, secession and revolution"; for "*Unity amongst the Southern people in going out of the Union.*" He "bides his time," and "is ready with the readiest" to shed his last drop "in defence of Southern rights against the Union as it exists now!" YANCEY would be the Moses to lead the South out of Egypt into the blissful realms of his Southern Republic. Had he the power, he would to-morrow tear and sever forever, the entire South from this Union!

Mr. MOREHEAD scouts Mr. YANCEY'S well-known pretexts for dissolution. Because Congress has abolished and will not restore the slave traffic and the slave-pens in the District of Columbia, and will not repeal the act making the African Slave-trade piracy, the South should seek her independence out of the Union." Mr. MOREHEAD says not a hundred Kentuckians would deny the constitutionality and wisdom of what Mr. YANCEY calls "the unconstitutional acts against Slavery." Moreover, because Congress will not recognize the doctrine of slave protection, the South must walk out! A doctrine which is a miserable abstraction, which cannot apply to a single foot of our territory! Existing Federal laws give just the same protection to slave property as to any other property in the Territories. There is no need or use of more Federal protective legislation! The *status* and destiny of each and every Territory are fixed beyond the power of the Government to change them. Besides, says the Governor, (while spurning "Squatter Sovereignty" as a theory,) the upshot is, where the people of any State or Territory want Slavery, they will devise ways and means to have it, and will have it; and where they don't want it, they won't be forced to have it, and won't have it, whatever the position or action of the Government about it. Why, then, break up our Union on an abstraction? Will Kentucky do it? Will she back YANCEY in doing that? No, no!

Mr. MOREHEAD, though no Douglas man and no Democrat, eulogizes Mr. DOUGLAS for his course on "Lecompton" and his answer to the Norfolk questions. The brightest gem on Judge DOUGLAS' brow is his heroic defeat of that most infamous fraud, which Gov. HAMMOND, like BELL and CRITTENDEN, declared was "execrable, and ought to have been kicked out of Congress," and which even Gov. WISE, in his Norfolk speech of the 27th ult., pronounced "*so infamous a device that Slavery was made to stink in the nostrils of the people of Kansas.*" Honest JOHN C. CALHOUN himself would have hooted at so loathsome a scheme! Mr. DOUGLAS is also to be praised as a plain-spoken, above-board Union man, set against the unconstitutional and unhallowed "right of secession," and against the rebellion or withdrawal of any State upon the election of LINCOLN.

Our Government is not to fall to pieces upon the mere election of any man for the Presidency. It was made stronger than that. It will survive the shock. Mr. M. believes that no State but South Carolina will give us serious trouble if the Republicans succeed, and they probably will. *South Carolina may!* BELL and EVERETT ought to be elected to prevent the possibility of trouble anywhere. The ultimate result of LINCOLN'S election might be disastrous to the South. Still, she can fear no immediate danger. The Federal Judiciary, two-thirds of the Senate, and in all human probability, a majority of the House, will be opposed to President LINCOLN. His Administration will be handcuffed.

At all events, Kentucky is for this Union now and forever. Gov. MOREHEAD feels that he can speak for her. Kentucky will adhere to our Union at all times and seasons, through good and evil report. If need be, she will fight for the Union; and, if need be, she will fight for her rights, but only under the Stars and Stripes. "United we stand, divided we fall," is her motto. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address and JACKSON'S Proclamation are Kentucky's Address and Kentucky's Proclamation. They will be her platform for all time. She can have no part or lot with Northern or Southern sectionalism. She can never separate from her Northern or her Southern sisters; *never consent to the secession of any State bordering the Ohio or the Mississippi.* Kentucky is vitally and lastingly connected with Louisiana, and she will, with all her might, *uphold and maintain the majesty and authority of the United States against all rebels and traitors in that or any other State of our Union.* Kentucky's $150,000,000 of slave property are at stake, and all his (MOREHEAD'S) property is at stake, upon the Union's preservation. *No section, as such, but the Union of all sections.* The Union of these States must and shall be preserved.

Gov. MOREHEAD says that, though Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is no Disunionist, he is the creature and subject of the dominant Disunion element of his party, and therefore dare not answer the Norfolk Questions.

Mr. YANCEY broke up the Democratic Party in order to break up the Union! He did it on his shabby pretext of "protection." He knew DOUGLAS was the man to save the party; DOUGLAS was in his way; and hence, with fiendish ingenuity, he fought against his nomination, and is everywhere fighting against him to-day. His professed willingness to unite his party on DOUGLAS, if the most available to "save the Union from LINCOLN," is a sham and a catch. Despite his self-control and skillful adaptation to his audience, his deadly bitterness against Mr. DOUGLAS sticks out in all his speeches. He wants and works for Mr. LINCOLN'S election—for a united North, under LINCOLN against a united South under BRECKINRIDGE. Yanceyism sustains and promotes "Black Republicanism."

Here in Louisville he won't concede a single State to BELL, and predicts that the whole South will go for BRECKINRIDGE! Not so, says the Governor. *The Bell and Douglas men of the South, though not coalesced in a party sense, are coalesced in the sentiment of Union, against Disunion, and will, on the 6th proximo, beat down the Disunion Party in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, and Louisiana.* Mr. MOREHEAD assures us that all these States will go for BELL, excepting, perhaps, Missouri for DOUGLAS. He entertains the hope that Yanceyism will be overcome even in Mississippi and Alabama. PONTIAC.

LOCAL POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION.

Mass Meeting of the Democracy of the Third Congressional District—The Nomination of Benjamin Wood Indorsed—Speeches of Mayor Wood, Henry Arcularius, Mr. Gueppe, of Minnesota, and others.

That portion of the Democracy of the Third Congressional District favoring the election of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, met in full force last evening, at the junction of Hudson, Varick and Franklin streets. There were several bands of music in attendance, and throughout the evening delegations arrived from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, bearing manifold torches, transparencies, banners, fireworks and other insignia of enthusiasm. With the tar barrels, torches, pyrotechnics and bonfires, the square was brilliantly illuminated. Early in the evening the crowd began to collect, and by 8 o'clock there were several thousand persons collected in the vicinity of the two stands erected for the speakers. The meeting at the main stand fronting on Hudson-street having been duly organized, a series of resolutions were adopted—among which was the following, proclaiming the irrepressible conflict:

Resolved, That the Black Republicans now stand forth as the open enemies of the South; and have proclaimed their intention to break down those constitutional barriers which are the bulwark of the dignity, honor, and independence of the States in our glorious Union, and, if successful, our now happy and prosperous country will be hurried into all the horrors of an unnatural and fratricidal war.

Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HENRY ARCULARIUS.

It afforded him pleasure to address this meeting, [applause,] called to ratify the nomination of BENJAMIN WOOD, Esq. [Applause.] He was himself an old resident of the Ward, and therefore interested in its political fate. There was now a crisis in our national affairs—such as he would not undertake to exaggerate. He was opposed to any man who could forget our national interests—who could forget the noble deeds of our fathers. Let them not interfere with the rights of the South, or allow any to interfere with them. They would all kick intruders out of their dwellings, and so Abolitionists should be kicked out. [Applause.] Their candidate, Mr. WOOD, was entitled to their support, as a self-made man. He had known him all his life, and could vouch for his ability to represent the District with credit. [Applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Mr. B. C. GUEPPE, of Minnesota.

SPEECH OF B. C. GUEPPE, OF MINNESOTA.

He considered this one of the proudest moments of his life. They were here not only to ratify the nomination of Mr. WOOD, but to ratify the Union electoral ticket. [Applause.] It was an extraordinary combination to see—three parties thus uniting against a common enemy. When our country was assailed by a foreign foe, men of all parties rallied to her defence. Was it singular now that all parties should be banded as brothers against the enemy?—not a foreign enemy—but those in our midst who would root out our Constitution and make slaves of the white man as well as of the black? [Applause.] They were appealed to as working men to sustain the Union. He proposed to show what were the principles of the Republican Party. They should remember that though Republicans talked in the glowing words of freedom, "all that glitters is not gold." He told a story of an Indian who said "the white man was mighty uncertain." So it was with this Republican doctrine, it was mighty uncertain. [Applause.] This Homestead bill was simply stealing Democratic thunder. Mr. GROW'S Homestead bill still laid in the hands of the House Committee to-day, and the bill really adopted by the House was originally made by Mr. JOHN KELLY, one of the Democratic representatives of this City. Mr. GROW simply added a clause providing what kind of land the poor man could enter which really operated to the disadvantage of the workingman. [Applause.] They dared not stand on the Constitution. [Cheers and cries for "WOOD."] The Republican Homestead bill allowed speculators to cover all the best land. [Applause.] He could thank JAMES BUCHANAN for vetoing the Homestead bill. [Applause and cries for "WOOD."] They might take all the doctrines of the Republican Party thus, and find them like the Irishman's bird, the devil's own bird with the feathers knocked off, for it was a toad. [Laughter and applause.] They were called upon now to sustain a candidate who really favored the interests of working men. The eyes of the Union were upon them. [Cries of "WOOD."] They would have no irrepressible conflict. ["No, no."] If they did fall, let it be

"With back to the field,
And feet to the foe," &c.

Loud cries were now made for Mr. WOOD—the Mayor being recognized on the stand. Quiet having been restored, the Mayor spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not propose to detain you long. I can only say that I am glad that the storm—although it may have wet your clothing—has not dampened your energies. [Applause.] After a long experience in the political affairs of this City, I never have witnessed a more enthusiastic—a more energetic determination, than I see manifested by the lion hearted Democracy of the Third Congressional District. [Applause.] I have never known a result of circumstances like these that has not fully responded to the energies of the people in a triumphant victory. [Applause.] And, therefore, I predict, that just so sure as next Tuesday comes—just so sure as you are permitted to meet your foes, and the foes of this country and its interests—just so sure will you achieve one of the proudest triumphs that ever was known. [Applause.] Permit me to say that at no time have you ever known any contest which involved such important results and considerations. At no previous election since the establishment of our Government have the people of the country been called upon to determine upon issues of the importance of those that are now presented to the country. For the first time in the history of the country the permanency of our Union, and the continuance of our Government, and the consolidation of the people under one empire, are to be determined by the suffrages of the people. Hitherto we have differed upon questions of governmental policy. Hitherto we have differed upon domestic and foreign relations. Heretofore the leaders of all parties were national and patriotic. But now how is it? The issue is one of life and death to the people, one for the continuance of our Federal compact. An issue presenting again to the people the Constitution for ratification or condemnation. An issue as to whether one-half of the Federal Union shall be separated from the other half. An issue as to whether the party of the Union and of the Constitution—of the original compact and contract—whether they shall be successful, or whether the States shall be divorced, and forever after live in a state of warfare, bloodshed and strife.

A VOICE—"That can never be."

Mayor WOOD—This, my friends, is the question which is to be determined by the people of this country next Tuesday. I repeat it, that at no preceding election—at no time within the history of the country—under no circumstances since our fathers fought in the revolutionary war—at no election have any issues bearing the slightest resemblance to these been presented to the country for adjudication and settlement. Now, my friends, inseparably connected with this question is the election of members of Congress. It is in our National Legislature that this great question must come up. Because—though just Heaven forbid that such a calamity should befall us—should LINCOLN be elected, by holding on to the majority in Congress, by retaining the legislative power of the country, we may be able to check the blighting effects of his election. [Applause.] The Government of this country, my friends, is divided into three departments—the legislative, which makes the laws; the judicial, which expounds the laws, and the executive, which executes and administers the laws. In the election of a President, we simply choose a magistrate to administer the laws. It is his duty to carry out and execute all the acts of Congress—unless Congress passes those acts and imparts to him the power he has not within his own office—without a violation of the Constitution. He has not the inherent power to do anything which he is not directed to do by the legislative department. Now, therefore, by electing Democratic members of Congress, by carrying to the House of Representatives a majority of patriotic men, who are determined to checkmate the efforts of the Black Republican President—if we should be so unfortunate as to have one, which I do not believe—it is incumbent upon us to do all we can, to throw aside all our animosities, to concentrate all our strength in one grand battle-front, and carry Democratic principles to the Cougress of the nation. [Applause.] And now my friends this brings me to the object for which we are assembled here to-night, to ratify the Union nomination of all the Anti-Republican elements of the District, for the representation of the District in Congress. [Applause.] It is not for me to speak of your candidate. My relation to him closes my mouth. I cannot utter a word of eulogy upon him. From early childhood to middle age he has lived among you. He has been a resident of your District from the age of 14 years. Though a young man, he has been among you. He stands before you, and I utter no word in his behalf or in his praise. [Applause, and three cheers for BEN. WOOD.] But, my friends, whatever his merits or demerits, he has been chosen as your standard-bearer upon this occasion. He is the nominee of both sections of the Democratic Party, and the nominee of all the Union and patriotic men in the District. He stands the embodiment and concentration of the only power that can possibly defeat the Black Republican candidate. [Applause.] It is susceptible of mathematical demonstration that if WOOD is not elected, WILLIAMSON will be. There is no halfway about it. It must be either the Democratic candidate or the Black Republican candidate. Every vote for any third man—every vote cast for any man claiming to be the Democratic candidate, is a vote cast for WILLIAMSON, the Black Republican candidate. I feel it my duty, as a member of the Democratic Party, to caution you against this result. I feel it my duty to call upon the Democracy to lay aside all prejudices and animosities—lay aside all mere party and partisan proclivities, and come up manfully and patriotically to this great work, and concentrate your energies to elect the regular nominee now before the people for their votes. [Cheers for WOOD.] My friends, it is just as wicked to accomplish a bad result indirectly as directly. It is just as much a Black Republican act to cast a vote which is to elect a Black Republican candidate, as it is to vote directly for that candidate. Indeed, it is much more manly—it is more independent—for a man to go up next Tuesday to the polls, and say: "I am opposed to WOOD, and I vote for WILLIAMSON," than to go up and say, "I will not vote for WILLIAMSON, but I will vote for a man that will elect WILLIAMSON, and that is JOHN C. MATHER. You have an imperative duty resting upon you. In this district you have accomplished a union, combined the elements, and concentrated your forces upon one candidate. Whether you have been Tammany, Mozart or Bell men, your partialities are the same on this question. The issue is simply between Black Republican and Anti-Black Republican. Whoever votes for the Republican candidate indorses the odious doctrines and odious principles of that party—the basis of the most unscrupulous and dangerous party that ever cursed or afflicted the country—and must take the consequences. If you would avert these evils you must come up like men and sustain the altars of our country's liberty—recording your votes for the regular Democratic candidate. You have no alternative. You must take one or the other. There is no half way. New-York, New-Jersey and almost all the States have chosen union electoral tickets, concentrating their efforts to oppose the Black Republican Party. In our Congressional Districts we are fast reconciling our differences. I believe that a great and glorious victory awaits us.

In conclusion, I thank you for this meeting, and for your attention. The enthusiasm manifested assures me that it will be my pleasant duty to assure my friends throughout the City that the Third Congressional District will return a Democratic member to Congress on Tuesday next, in the person of BENJAMIN WOOD. [Applause.]

After speeches from Dr. BRADFORD on this stand, Mr. HENNESY and others from the other, and general enthusiasm, the meeting broke up at a late hour, the bands of music leading the clubs and parading the streets of the District until nearly midnight. The Italian Democratic Association made an excellent show.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT GREENPOINT.

Speech of Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Republican Wigwam at Greenpoint, last evening, at which Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker. Every vacant seat and all the standing-room inside of the building was occupied, and large numbers congregated outside to listen to the address. Mr. GROW, on being introduced, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said, it could hardly be expected of him, after speaking for the last eight weeks, as TOM CORWIN has said, 36 hours out of 24, that he should detain them with a lengthy speech. The Presidential election might be considered as settled, and nothing remained but for the people to meet, express their preferences and count the votes. It was not necessary, therefore, that he should detain them with arguments in favor of placing ABE LINCOLN of Illinois in the Presidential chair. But there was another and very unfortunate question for them to settle—a Congress was to be elected, on which would devolve the work of sustaining his Administration, and from which must emanate the bills which would affect, for all time to come, the interests of the country. Mr. GROW then passed to a definition of the features of the Homestead bill, and the advantages which it secured to the actual settlers upon the unoccupied lands of the West; the efforts of the last Congress to pass such a bill; the opposition of Democratic members; and the final veto of the "Old Public Functionary;" of the half-way measure which they were finally obliged to accept. The bill was intended to close forever the doors of the public land offices against the land monopolist—the deadliest curse which had ever been inflicted upon the country. He demanded that in this New World the seeds of the giant wrong should not be planted, to bring forth the harvest of misery for the poor man who should seek a refuge for himself and family from the tyranny of capital. By what right, he asked, does the Government seize upon this common bounty to the race, and turn it into a source of revenue? As well might they dam up the springs which the Creator had caused to "run among the hills" to quench the thirst of God's children, and set them apart for the benefit of speculators. The poor man, under the present system, was compelled to purchase these lands of speculators at $5 and $10 per acre, and spend the best part of his days in paying the first cost and interest upon the purchase, and then, broken down and exhausted by his hard labors, surrender his improvements to some non-resident speculator. The Government was asked to extend its protection to the families and firesides of these poor men, and make their homes comfortable, by forbidding the speculator to come in and rob them of the fruits of their honest toil. The Homestead bill was framed for this purpose. The deprivations and dangers to which the present system exposed the pioneers, by isolating them from each other, and compelling them to carry the sword in one hand, and the implements of husbandry in the other, was eloquently set forth by the speaker. He referred to the action of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives upon the Homestead bill, the action of the Senate, and the final veto of the President. The policy of the Republican Party had always been that those who had been driven from their homes in Europe, by a necessity as dire as death, should find a free home in the great West, and the protection of the Government for themselves and their families; that they should thus become attached to the Government which afforded them an asylum, and gave them a home and country to love. Yet every member from the Slaveholding States except two, voted against this beneficent measure.

The history of the last two Democratic Administrations, their entire surrender to the slave propagandism of the South, and their subserviency to the dictation of the slave oligarchy were set forth; and their threatened designs to break up the Union, if not allowed to continue their control of the Government were attended to. After paying a handsome compliment to L. C. CARTER, their representative in Congress, he closed with an eloquent tribute to Mr. LINCOLN, and appealed to the meeting to go the polls on the 6th of November, and deposit their votes for the Republican ticket. The speech was listened to with great attention, and elicited frequent applause. The meeting was one of the most successful ever held in Greenpoint.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Republican Ratification Meeting—Remarks of Robert H. McCurdy, Charles A. Dana, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, and Chauncey Shaffer.

The Republicans of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, met last evening at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the nomination of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, for Congressman from the Sixth District. The hall was cr

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The months of this Autumn do not bring us a very rich bibliothical harvest. Granary floors seem destined to groan beneath a greater burden than library shelves. This, however, is the fault of people and of politics more than of publishers. Presidential seasons are proverbially dull ones for the book trade. Buried in the somewhat difficult work of making Presidents, the public have no time for reading books, and this fact is very well understood and appreciated by our publishers, who, during these exciting seasons muzzle, or at least, muffle, their presses. Still, the winds of Autumn have not alone been employed scattering leaves through the land—our enterprising publishers have rivaled them in a small degree. It is worthy of note, too, that the Autumn books have caught the prevailing hue of the season, and come to us clad in brown, in russet, and in gold. Tinted paper is fast becoming rather the rule than the exception; and the quaint old English typography is becoming so general a favorite that we open each new volume in the expectation of finding an illuminated title-page, and in the body of the book, "A rivulet of text meandering through a meadow of margin," quite in the olden style. Those who think that the cutting and color of a book's dress is a matter of no moment, are very much mistaken. Ideas are judged by their outward covering quite as much as individuals, and a book out of fashion would be quite as much out of fashion as a beauty.

Messrs. CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co., of Boston, seem to be among the most active and enterprising publishers of the day, as they certainly keep up a steady and prompt issue of valuable books in very elegant and attractive dress, in spite of the enforced dullness of the publishing season. They have recently published a new and complete edition of the *Works of Charles Lamb*, in four volumes, accompanied by TALFOURD'S excellent *Life*. It is by far the best edition of LAMB that has ever been published, and cannot fail to supersede all others in both public and private libraries, as it certainly surpasses them all in the excellence of its typography and paper, and the general style in which it is issued. LAMB will never cease to be a favorite with all who can appreciate his *unique* humor, his geniality, his true-hearted friendship and his clear common sense. There are many greater names than his in English literature, but few that are greater favorites with a very large class of cultivated readers. We commend this edition as in every respect all that can be desired.

The same publishers have issued two little sets of Children's Books, by Mrs. MADELAINE LESLIE, whose skill in preparing works of this sort is well known. One of them is called the *Little Frankie Stories*, consisting of six little volumes, and the other the *Robin Nest Stories*, of the same number. They are beautifully printed and copiously illustrated with wood-cuts, and form most welcome additions to every juvenile collection.

To these gentlemen we are also indebted for the *Adventures of James Capen Adams*, mountaineer and grizzly bear hunter, told in pleasant narrative style by THEODORE H. HITTEL; for the *Kangaroo Hunter, or Adventures in the Bush*, by ANNIE BOWMAN—a book composed of truths, though not professing to be true; and for *Jack in the Forecastle*, a collection of sea experiences very graphically told by Hawser Martingale.

The world of novels has received few additions during the month. During the heat of a campaign excitement people have little need and still less inclination to lend their ear to imaginary joys and sorrows, and this fact publishers very well understand. From the press of PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia, we have *Cousin Hanny*, by Mrs. GREY, printed from advance sheets from London. Mrs. GREY is one of the most successful of English novelists, and also one of the most productive—in the latter respect rivaling JAMES. The publication of this last book detracts nothing from her previously well-earned reputation as the teller of a pleasant story, though it adds nothing to it. "Cousin Hanny" is conveyed through quite a sea of experiences, incidental to young men, and at length moored safely in a matrimonial haven—a fate which most lady writers delight to inflict upon their heroes.

Dora Barton, the Banker's Ward, published by ROLLO, is an emanation from the prolific pen of CHARLES BURDETT. This gentleman is a fair representative of the school of popular writers. He possesses a vivid imagination, and a ready skill in grouping characters. His books sell, and, sure of a publisher, he turns them out with a rapidity which precludes the possibility of their being finished productions. *Dora Barton* is an instance in point of Mr. BURDETT'S peculiarity—with more preparation it would have been a better book. As it is, however, it is a pleasant story, and well calculated to beguile an idle hour. This is very often an author's sole aim,—if Mr. BURDETT'S, it is fair to say that he has achieved it.

The French seldom put up their literature in a fit form for exportation. They have lent us some very good ideas in the way of cooking, of dressing and of dancing, but most of the books which they send us are objectionably bad. In their fondness for high seasoning they generally pepper their mental pabulum until it burns. The "high-flown" which they admire is offensive to our unaccustomed palates. Their romancists, as a general rule, forget that purity and piquancy can go hand in hand, and that a book may have novelty without possessing the slightest tinge of vulgarity. In M. EDMOND ABOUT we have a writer possessed of the sprightliness of the French school without any of its objectionable features. In the *King of the Mountains*, translated by MARY L. BOOTH, and published by J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, we have a French novel without reproach. By calling it a novel without reproach we, by no means, intend to convey the impression that it is one of those novels "of good moral tendencies," which everybody praises and nobody reads; it is crisp and cressy, without savoring of the mire; unobjectionable without being stupidly good; and amusing, without being buffoonish. An improbable story is invented with a charming air of probability,—many truths are given to us under the guise of palatable fiction. Lest the public should quarrel with him for want of fact in his book, the author devotes the whole of his last chapter to his defence. This it is, and all will notice how commendable it is in its brevity: "Athenian, my fine friend, the truest histories are not those which have happened."

As an illustration of a large class of books good in a moral point of view, we have the *Lost Hunter*, published by DOOLADY. The hero is carried on stilts over a wide expanse of paper, and only dismounts when he reaches that welcome feature in his journey and the book—the end. In the concluding chapter we have a synopsis of the fate of all the principal characters—had this been given in the beginning both time and trouble would have been saved.

The new edition of COOPER'S novels, now in course of publication by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., receives two additions this month, *Red Skins* and *Sea Lions*. In typographical execution the series is all that can be desired, and the illustrations by DARLEY might unfold to the author, were he living, a new and additional meaning in his own word-creations.

For pleasant reading of an idle afternoon the press of ROLLO gives us a series of sketches entitled, *Leaves from a Batchelor's Book of Life*, by FRANCIS COPCUTT. Many of the sketches originally appeared in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*; indeed it was mainly by the encouragement of the editor of that excellent periodical that the author was induced to publish them in book form, and every one acquainted with CLARK, his character, knows that he would advise no friend to the perpetration of anything unwise or suicidal. The "Leaves" should be well wafted through the land—they merit it.

The Rambles of Fudge Fumble, constitute a premeditatedly funny book, published in pamphlet form by BRADY.

Capt. MAYNE REID, under the auspices of TICKNER & FIELDS, comes to us with some interesting information about singular races of men, christening his book *Odd People*. He leads us among the Bosjesmen, Mundnuens, Pehuenches, Fuegians and a host of other tribes with unpronounceable names. The Captain has this advantage over his readers—he may tell them any tale he pleases and not one in ten can controvert its truth.

Scenes in the South, is the name of a collection of fugitive pieces by the late Col. JAMES R. CREERY. It is published for the benefit of his widow, and has the indorsement of the Washington Press.

The Annals of Quodlibet, by KENNEDY, first published in 1840, and republished by J. B. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia. The Annals were written as a pleasant satire on the political absurdities of their day. History reproduces itself constantly, and they lash the shoulders of 1860 quite as sharply as they did the back of the year in which they were written.

The singers of the land are unusually silent. We have a voice from STEDMAN, entitled *The Prince's Ball*, written in a hurry, published in a hurry, and probably not a work by whose merit the author would choose to stand or fall. It is printed by RUDD & CARLETON, on tinted paper. The same gentlemen give us *Wa-Wa-Wanda*, a poem

Which resemble Hiawatha
As the mist resembles rain.

That is, it is a very vaporish and feeble imitation. The author seems to have been overtaken early in life by a trochaic mania, and urged on to the completion of his fate by the somewhat doubtful success of LONGFELLOW, in the octo-syllabic manner. He does not "preserve the unities," however, quite as well as his antetype, and in the solo of Taweenee—why not Tawnee, since it is an Indian maiden—he mixes up the mythologies sadly. Thus:

"The Graces doffed their guise, and gave her
Their jewels, the Virtues lent;
Manitou, seeing, said, 'I'll have her'—
And off with him she went."

Setting the mixing of the mythologies aside, Manitou was faulty, and Tawee-nee was no less so—we have a bad report of the maiden who goes off so willingly with a stranger. But our author is not so very culpable, after all; many men do worse things than writing poor poetry and yet go unpilloried, and the same indulgent public which forgave the infliction of *Hiawatha*, will probably forget and forgive *Wa-Wa-Wanda*.

The friends and admirers of the late Bishop DOANE—and their name is Legion—will hail with pleasure a beautiful edition of his life and writings, from the press of APPLETON & Co., edited by his son, WM. CROSWELL DOANE. It is interesting to trace the career of a deep thinker, an earnest worker, and a true christian, through a long life of usefulness. Bishop DOANE was all of these. Taking his hand in youth, we follow him through a pure boyhood, and along the walks of life until he attains a glorious manhood. We find his path alternately checkered with censure and smothered with praise. Bishop DOANE had his enemies—what *live* man has not. But regardless alike of praise and of censure, we behold him steadily, pursuing the path where duty pointed, unshaken in purpose and in principle.

In viewing his career, we are reminded of a stanza from one of his noblest poems—for a man may be a poet, as well as an earnest worker and a deep thinker.

What is that, Mother?
The Eagle, boy!
Proudly careering his course of joy,
Firm, on his own mountain vigor relying,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying,
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the gun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on;
Boy, may the Eagle's flight ever be thine,
Onward, and upward, and true to the line.

And the life of Bishop DOANE had for its antitype the eagle's flight. The twenty-seven years of his episcopate are a study for all who admire loftiness of purpose combined with energy of action. The publication of such a life begets imitations.

PUTNAM & Co., have added to their National Edition of IRVING'S works, the second volume of the *Life of Washington*. To praise the writings of IRVING at this late day would be like speaking in complimentary terms of the sun, which shines into all doors and all hearts. The mechanical execution of this edition is admirable.

The Hand Book of Universal Literature, compiled by ANNE C. LYNCH BOTTA, and published by DERBY & JACKSON, is very useful for those who, puzzled by the vast field which lies open before them, know not where to begin. Skimming through the literatures of the various nations from remote antiquity to the present day, the author gives us the result of her labors in a nutshell of a book. In this day of dictionaries and cyclopedias, when the brains of others are made available to save the labor of our own, the value of this work will undoubtedly be duly appreciated.

JAMES WYNNE has sounded the depths of the *Private Libraries of New-York*; and FRENCH, of this City, publishes the result of the plummetings. They were given to the public, however, some two years since, in the columns of the *Evening Post*, and were then, as they probably now will be, hailed with pleasure by the grim bibliomaniacs who take an especial pleasure in estimating and balancing the value of their neighbors' collections with their own.

The first volume of CASSEL'S *Illustrated Family Bible*, containing the books from Genesis to 1st Samuel, is before us. The paper is good, and the illustrations are mainly so, though "The Plague of Frogs" leads us to believe that these animals were greater plagues to the Egyptians than we had before supposed—their size, as here represented, being scarcely inferior to that of average oxen.

Of religious books, this month we have a very fair representation. *Trench's Parables Condensed*, published by APPLETON, will be hailed with delight by the Christian public. The value of the work has long been acknowledged; but its size and consequent cost has been a bar to its general circulation. In its present condensed form the book meets all requirements. *The Revelation its own Interpreter*, is from the same press. A general recognition of the truth conveyed in the title of the book, would do away with much wrangling.

Love and Penalty, by JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., published by SHELDON & Co., New-York, and by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, is a learned disquisition, to prove that eternal punishment is consistent with the fatherhood of God.

In the *Cloud Dispelled*, published by TIBBALS & Co., Mr. JOHN KIRK, of Edinburgh, examines the Doctrine of Predestination. COLERIDGE remarks that "had it been the object of the demon of dispute to invent a question in which all possible difficulties should be collected, it could not have been accomplished more to his heart's content than by starting this of "Free Sovereign Grace." For years this question has been in agitation and even the efforts of Mr. KIRK do not definitely settle it.

Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. do young people a good service in publishing *The War Tiger* and *The White Elephant*, by Mrs. DALTON, both books of travel and adventure, and calculated to interest and amuse in the same breath. The same publishers print *Famous Boys and How They Became Great Men*, as an incentive to their young friends to go and do likewise.

Mr. DODD publishes *Fred Lamenu, or the World College*, by MARGARET TELLER, to give the young an inkling of what they have to go through in life, and how they easiest may; while those coadjutors in labor, SHELDON & Co., of New-York, and GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, publish JACOB ABBOTT'S *American History*, adapted to the calibre of youthful minds.

J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, publish a series of pleasant juvenile books, *Minnie and Walter's Christmas Stories*, *Minnie and Walter's Thanksgiving Stories*, and *Minnie and Walter's Talks About Old Times*. The little people will swallow them like sugar plums.

Of useful and didactic books the list is large. T. C. BROWNELL gives us *Object, Teaching and Methods for Primary Schools*, a very commonsense book, by BURNARD, containing useful hints about the construction of school-houses and the organization and government of schools.

Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR publish a revised edition of WILLARD'S *History of the United States*, and *Astronomical Geography*, by the same author, designed for the use of schools. Miss WILLARD has long been known as Principal of the Troy Female Seminary, and her efforts for the furtherance of educational science have been eminently successful.

CLARK, MAYNARD, AUSTIN & Co. multiply educational books by the publication of SANDERS' *Analytical Definer and Higher Speller*, while the APPLETONS terrify the young by another revivification of the dead languages in HARKNESS' *First Greek Book*. The same publishers send us *Commencing Exercises in French Syntax*, a new and valuable aid to the student, by FREDERICK T. WINKLEHAM, Professor of Latin, French and German in the Packer Institute of Brooklyn.

The coming month is big with several interesting volumes.

From Messrs. RUDD & CARLTON we have received the advance sheets of the *Moral History of Woman*; translated from the French by ERNEST LEGOUVE, by Dr. J. W. PALMER, the well-known translator of MICHELET. Nothing is fairer than that the nation which has so often given us the immoral history of woman should now give us its converse.

The moral history of woman seems to have been compiled rather for the latitude of France than for that of this country. The evils and oppression against which M. LEGOUVE levels his pen, have very faint counterparts on this side of the water. Here, daughters are not generally given away in marriage without a previous consultation of their own inclinations; nor are wives placed under an absolute marital despotism. In this blessed hemisphere, in fact, the dear creatures do pretty much as they please. All readers of the book will close it with a conviction that the moral history of woman in France is very dissimilar to her record in America. Like all Frenchmen, M. LEGOUVE has a passion for discussing subjects in public parlors which are usually, and quite properly, confined to consideration in more limited circles; but in this respect the book is much less Frenchy than many of its predecessors. It is fair to let an author speak for himself to the public, and M. LEGOUVE himself, sums up the design of his book in these words: "To demand the emancipation of women, even in the name of the two great principles supported by its adversaries—Tradition and Dissimilarity—that is, to demonstrate in tradition, progress; and in difference, equality." And in conclusion he sums up the reform he demands as follows:

"For daughters; reform in education; laws for seduction; postponement of the marriageable age; personal interference of the betrothed parties in the execution of the moral contract; abolition of the 'respectful protest,' which is an insult to the father, and an injustice to the child.

For wives; legal age—majority; the management of, and the right to dispose of, their own property; the right to go to law without the consent of their husbands; limitation of the husband's power over the person of his wife; creation of a family council to decide such questions.

For mothers; right of direction; right of education; right of consent to the marriage of their children; a law for the investigation of paternity; creation of a family council to arrange serious disagreements between father and mother.

For women; admission to guardianship, and the family council; admission to the professions; admission, within certain limits, as to capability and duty, to public offices."

Thus it will be seen that M. LEGOUVE is quite moderate in his demands, evidently thinking that woman, like man, "wants little here below," and his wish to postpone the marriageable age will meet with but few sympathizers among the daughters of America; and as for the "family council," mothers-in-laws and maiden aunts in this country have long since constituted themselves into such a tribunal. This book of M. LEGOUVE'S, however, develops some facts in regard to social life in France not generally known, and will be read with interest by the American public.

Among the new books announced for an early day is a volume of *Original Dialogues*, by EPES SARGENT, whose success in a higher walk of dramatic literature may warrant favorable expectations from the forthcoming work. It is intended for juvenile reading and representation.

The HARPERS have in press *The Ordeal of Free Labor in the West Indies*, by W. G. SEWELL. The book is based upon a series of letters which originally appeared in the TIMES, creating great attention both in this country and in England. It will be published in London simultaneously with its appearance here.

PERSONAL.

—John Parker, shipping clerk in a large foundry in Albany, recently had intimations that George Quinn was attempting to supplant him in the affection of his wife. The issue of the affair is thus related by the *Statesman*: "Mr. Parker went home to dinner on Thursday, and after partaking of the meal, left as usual for his place of business, as was supposed by his wife. He did not go directly to his office, but placed himself in a position where could command a view of the entrance to his dwelling. He had not remained long before he saw Quinn enter the building. He then secured the company of a friend, and both proceeded to the house. The door was fastened, but Parker immediately burst it open, and surprised the guilty pair. Of course a 'scene' ensued; the wife could make no excuse; her perfidy was too apparent, and her paramour was considerably troubled in his mind, as to how he was going to get out of the pretty scrape he had involved himself in. Before the latter could arrive at any definite conclusion, the husband pounced upon him and dragged him neck and heels out of doors. A rough-and-tumble fight then followed, in the road, during which Quinn received a severe wound on the head from a stone in the hands of Parker. Parker then requested his wife to 'pack up her duds' and leave. After her departure he closed up the house and set about obtaining redress from the law. He accordingly instituted a civil suit for damages against Quinn, and another for divorce from his wife. Judge Woolford issued an order for the arrest of Quinn on Saturday afternoon, and he was placed under $2,000 bonds to await the results of the suits."

—The Louisville *Journal* gives the following particulars of the narrow escape of Hon. Wm. Preston and family, to which the telegraph has already alluded: "On the 2d inst. he sailed with his family from Marseilles in a Spanish vessel, on his route for Madrid. They had not proceeded far, when the vessel struck a rock, and all the passengers were in imminent peril. Col. Preston placed his wife and two daughters in one boat, three daughters in another, and embarked himself and his son in a third. The ladies were all landed in safety, but the boat in which the Colonel and his son were, was stranded on a rocky shore; the young gentleman was thrown out, but was rescued by the inhabitants who had gathered on the beach. The Colonel himself was drawn back three times by the receding waves and undertow, and though eventually he was saved by the desperate exertions of Maltese and Catalan boatmen, he was in an apparently lifeless condition. Restoratives were efficiently administered, and we are pleased to state that at last advices the Colonel and all his family were entirely recovered and had gone back to Marseilles."

—Quite a stir was created in Winona, Minn., a few days ago, by the elopement of a young married woman with a couple of strangers. She was not living happily with her husband, and happening to meet these strangers at her mother's, where she was staying over night, she concluded to go off with them, and go she did, carrying with her a large quantity of wearing apparel, and numerous articles of household utility which she thought she might need. As soon as he was informed of the fact, her husband started after the trio, revolver in hand. He overtook the party at La Crosse, Wis., induced his faithless wife to return home, and had one of the young men arrested on a charge of attempting to get a supper at a restaurant without paying for it.

—Mr. Yancey, the Southern orator of Alabama, is a step-son of Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., who, when a young man, was teaching in that State, and married Mr. Yancey's mother, a young widow with two or three small children. Dr. Beman settled in Troy, bringing Mr. Yancey, then quite young, with him. Under his direction he was fitted to enter Williamstown College.

—Rev. H. G. Guinness was immersed a few weeks since in Somerset-place Chapel, Bath, England. After thinking of the subject for five years, he has arrived at the conclusion that "only believers in the Lord should be baptized," and that immersion was the method which the Bible prescribes.

—A gay Lothario has been unearthed in Cleveland, Ohio. Already half a dozen of his victims have been discovered, but the rascal has not yet been arrested.

—It is stated by the Syracuse *Journal*, that Speaker Littlejohn designs bringing a suit for libel against Mr. Greeley as soon as the election is decided.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Light on the Italian Question—The Entry of Victor Emanuel into Naples—An Interesting Ceremony at Notre Dame—A Prussian Idea of how to Fight the French—The American Minister, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

A deep load is lifted from the hearts of the friends of Italy; the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, has passed into the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the rupture with GARIBALDI is mended. Moreover, the Dictator has regained, by the battle of Volturno, his sinking reputation. But these are not the only items of comfort in Italian affairs: MAZZINI has definitely "gone under;" BERTANI, and the anti-annexationists ditto. VICTOR EMANUEL, Italian unity and Cavourism are triumphant along the whole line; even BERTANI proposes seriously in the Piedmontese Chambers that CAVOUR and GARIBALDI shall embrace. People declare now, that the rupture between these two leaders in the regeneration of Italy never existed; that their differences were only a pretext to cover up certain ends unattainable otherwise; but the sequel will show. We learn further, that Austria is not going to interfere simply because VICTOR EMANUEL takes possession of Naples; so that the light-houses on the Austrian shore on the Adriatic are again lit up, and the wives of Austrian officers in Venetia are permitted to return to their marital bed and board. Thus peace and good intentions reign everywhere except at Capua and Gaeta, but King VICTOR will arrive in a week, and then we may look for a short seige and a satisfactory capitulation of the last of the Bourbons. After that come Rome and Venice, but there are secrets hidden from view in the labyrinths of European diplomacy.

An interesting ceremony took place the other day at the cathedral of Notre Dame; the Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by his aids, performed a mass for the soul of the late General Marquis DE PIMODAN, whose body, it seems, is definitively interred in one of the churches at Rome. The Faubourg St. Germain rallied in large numbers, and the names that were present were exactly those which one most often encounters in reading the history of France. The Marquis DE PIMODAN had a claim on the sympathy of the aristocratic faubourg still stronger than that derived from his chivalric character and his honorable death in defence of the Pope and the rights of the Church—a cause, however, in which the aristocracy are deeply interested. This sympathy is of more than half a century's standing, and dates from the period of the great Revolution. After ROBESPIERRE had moved the guillotine to the Barrière du Trône, a large number of the nobility were there beheaded and buried in a common grave about two hundred rods to the south of the barrière. Among those executed was the ancestor of the Marquis DE PIMODAN. Before the Revolution of 1789 the entire aristocracy of France stood upon the same level of equality; since the Revolution, the families of the beheaded are looked up to as having received an additional baptism of nobility in the blood and the sufferings of that terrible epoch. Between these families there is a bond of sympathy and of romance, which constitutes them, in fact, one family. They are exclusive in their social relations and even in death their bodies occupy an exclusive cemetery. Thus, under the first Empire, General LAFAYETTE, who had relatives guillotined at the Barrière du Trône, demanded of NAPOLEON the privilege of buying the Convent of the Augustines and the grounds attached, (in which were interred the noblemen executed at the barrière,) and of establishing thereon a private cemetery. The privilege was granted and the property was bought in the name of the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE and his heirs and successors forever. The convent was converted into a school, governed exclusively by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and remains to this day devoted to the same purpose. Besides an extensive cluster of buildings occupied by the Sisters and their pupils, to which there is only one entrance at No. 35 Rue de Picpus, there is a handsome chapel, to which the public are admitted on Sundays, and a very extensive garden, for the use of the pupils and for the cultivation of the vegetables required for the table of the establishment. Behind this garden, and just within the fortification wall, (which was here deviated expressly by the order of King LOUIS PHILIPPE,) is found the small cemetery referred to. At its further extremity is the spot where the guillotined noblemen were hurriedly buried in a common hole. The rest of the small lot of ground is occupied by the vaults of the families of those beheaded, and here we see the names of Lafayette, Montmorency, Larochefaucauld, Noailles, Grammont, Kergolay, Montaign, Rosambo, Lasteyrie, Polignac, Luxembourg, Beaumont, Lamoignon, Merode, Pimodan, Lamoriciere, etc., etc., in all fifty or sixty names among the best known nobiliary titles in France. A son of the present Gen. LAMORICIERE is here buried close to LAFAYETTE—the General is himself a grandson of LAFAYETTE by marriage. Nothing could be more cheerless or coldly aristocratic than this little hidden, out-of-the-way cemetery. From the street the place has the genuine shut-up, exclusive look of all monastic establishments in France. One must knock loudly at a big, heavy door, which only opens after a long interval. An unclean cerberus receives you politely enough at the door of his lodge, and after hearing your request to see the tomb of LAFAYETTE, ventures blandly to surmise that you are Americans, and volunteers to inform you that no strangers but Americans ever pay them a visit. On the right and left of you are the collection of detached and mysterious looking buildings which constituted the ancient monastic establishment, the windows of the old cloisters still boarded up in such a way as to admit light, but not the gaze of curious eyes, from within or without. The Sisters of the establishment are gliding about, dressed in pure white from head to foot, and throw but one furtive glance on the strangers and then disappear behind shaded walls or through unlooked for trap-doors. You pass the chapel which stands before you at the back of the court and enter the large and well cultivated garden. Here you again meet the white Sisters flitting about under the long avenues of shade trees, but here too they suddenly disappear from sight, you have not time to see how. You enter the Cemetery by an opening in the wall at the back of the garden. In the corner where you enter stands the little chapel of the cemetery, to which your guide takes off his hat and crosses himself. The tombs, in order to distinguish them from those of the *bourgeoisie* in other cemeteries, are affectedly simple. Only three have any pretensions to architecture—those of the Duke DE MONTMORENCY, the Duke DE LAROCHEFOCAULD, and the Count DE KERGOLAY. The body of LAFAYETTE, which lies in the further corner of the little enclosure, is covered, like most of the others, with a simple slab, on which is inscribed the ordinary brief detail. At his side there is another slab, on the grave of Madame DE LAFAYETTE, a daughter of the Duke DE NOAILLES. Near these are other members of the LAFAYETTE family—a LASTEYRIE and a BEAUMONT similarly buried. The cemetery, which does not contain more than the quarter of an acre of space, is surrounded by a high stone wall, and there is not a shrub, scarcely a blade of grass, to give relief to the chilling desolation of the place. Of those cheerful crowns of *immortelles* which decorate the graves of other cemeteries in such profusion, there is not here a single one. We asked the guardian why there was not a monument over the grave of LAFAYETTE, and he replied that LOUIS PHILIPPE (who almost owed his position to LAFAYETTE,) had always opposed any national movement in that way, and that the other families who owned vaults there now objected to any invasion upon the affected simplicity of the place. It is, nevertheless, a disgrace that there is not a single monument in France, not even over his grave, to the memory of this great and pure patriot. In France there are so many parties, and so many political opinions, that it is not strange, perhaps, that no one is found to take the initiative in such a measure, for here the memory of LAFAYETTE has still enemies as well as friends; but the Americans, who only know LAFAYETTE as the generous friend and accomplished soldier, could, with propriety, take the initiative. At their request it is improbable that either the Government, or the relatives, or the other owners of vaults in the Cemetery of Picpus, would offer any serious objection.

A book has just been published here by Prince FREDERICK, of Prussia, entitled *How to Fight the French Army*, which has excited an immense laugh in the French capital. The Prince says at the end of his book, in the way of *résumé*: "There are three conditions to be observed simultaneously in order to render our (the Prussian) army capable of beating the French army. The first is to develop the military qualities of each soldier; the second is to give to the army chiefs who have a perfect acquaintance with the three principal arms; and the third is to oppose to the French, who are habituated to war and to victory, a more varied and mobile tactic." To which a French paper adds the following criticism: "It is a pity the Prince FREDERICK is ignorant of that concision which is the distinguishing quality of great Captains, for then he might have satisfied himself with saying: 'The best means of beating the French is to beat them.'"

The American Minister, Mr. FAULKNER, was called a few days ago to the palace of St. Cloud to deliver into the hands of His Majesty the letter of recall of the Count DE SARTIGES as Minister at Washington. This ceremony, where Ministers' only are concerned, is usually performed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but the Emperor desired no doubt to show a special attention on this occasion to the agent of the United States. In this interview Mr. FAULKNER was retained a long time in a friendly conversation with His Majesty, in which the latter displayed that wonderful general knowledge of affairs all over the world, for which he is remarkable, and recalled in all its details, with many expressions of delight, his visit to the United States. He spoke of his astonishment at the wonderful activity of New-York after arriving from sluggish Europe. He referred at length to the war fears of England, and denounced those fears as the greatest absurdity. He had not now and never had a thought of provoking a war with England. His pride and ambition was to elevate France to a high position of commercial and agricultural prosperity, and he could best accomplish this by remaining the friend and ally of England. To suppose that he would go to war with England for revenge was a small compliment to his statesmanship. The Emperor was warm in his expressions of friendship to the people of the United States, and promised his good will in the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

Mr. FAULKNER'S family has returned to town from Switzerland and gave their first dinner and reception, Tuesday evening last, at their elegant new house in the Avenue-Montaigne. MALAKOF.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Late Storm—New Motive Power—New Public Works—Theatrical—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The rain-storm and "norther" referred to in my last letters, continued with great violence until the evening of the 18th inst., when, thank Heaven, the rain ceased to descend, although the wind then increased in violence. Beyond rendering the streets of this city almost impassable for pedestrians, I have not heard of any serious mischief having been done here. Not so, however, at Matanzas—the City of the Two Rivers, as it is called. There, at 1½ o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., the rivers Yumari and St. John overflowed their banks, and the district between the Plaza St. Sebastian was inundated.

The residents of that district were removed from their dwellings to places of safety, in boats, canoes, and on horseback, by the Police. The Hewitt Hotel, a house recently opened, was rendered a perfect island. The suburban residence of Señor VALENTE, near the river Yumari, which house stands 40 and 50 inches above the surrounding level, had the first floor covered with water to the depth of six inches. Happily no lives were lost. The new railway from Matanza to Guiness was so submerged that the trains could not run. I have, during a protracted residence in the West Indies, previously, seen heavy rains, but never before one so heavy, for so long a period, as this last. The rain came down, not in large drops, but absolutely in streams as large as my little finger.

No doubt this wet weather will prove a blessing to the agriculturists, and indirectly through them to every other class of the inhabititants of this Island.

Singularly enough, a new motive power has been discovered in this Island, about the same time, as I perceive by the Charleston *Mercury*, that it was discovered in France, cold water being the new agent. The inventor here, Don JOSE VILA, in his specification for a patent, which has been granted to him for fifteen years, says: "It is a hydraulic machine, which, by an artificial current and tubes, will produce a motive power applicable to all classes of industry."

The Government of this Island have established an Agricultural School or College at the *potiers* (small farm) called the Ferro, a few miles from this city. A "Chief of Labor," to execute his duties under the orders of the Director, "to teach practically the cultivation of the soil," &c., &c., also, a Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Natural Agricultural History are advertised for. The salary of the latter is to be $1,000 a year, with, of course, a residence, board, &c., free. Both are required to be Spaniards, or naturalized subjects of Spain, and to be above 22 years of age.

The following "public works" are shortly to be carried into execution: A Light-house on Cuyo Diana, beyond the Isle of Pines; a road between the rivers Bayati and Guanajael, in the Vueltu-Abigo, the district whence the best tobacco for cigars comes; a house for the accommodation of the light-keeper at the colon Light-house, in this Island, and a bridge is to be erected across the river Cascerra, near Puerto-Principe.

At the Calyada del Monte, inside the walls of this city, last Sunday evening, a man left his residence without locking his door; a stranger was observed by a neighbor to enter the dwelling, and he thereupon turned the key in the door and called the police, who found the stranger in the premises, having a sword-stick and sharp-pointed knife in his possession. He said he had entered the house because the occupant was his friend. This the latter, on his return, denied, and the stranger was accordingly committed to prison.

A free colored man was stabbed in the pit of the stomach by another colored man, on the 15th inst., at the corner of Sitio and Sealtad streets, in this city. The wound is considered a dangerous one.

It having been proposed to erect wooden houses at Cienfuegos, and a house of that description having recently been consumed by fire, a municipal ordinance has been issued forbidding the erection of wooden houses.

We shall have an Italian Opera earlier than usual this year. The Cortes Troup will shortly perform at the new Varieties Theatre in this city, and on the alternate nights at Matanzas. A new prima donna, named FANNY GORDOSO, is shortly expected from Europe. I can give no reason for it, but I do not anticipate as brilliant an opera season this year as we have had for several past ones, under that Napoleon of Empresarios, MAX MARETZEK.

The Spanish Zanzuela Company has possession of the *Teatre Tacon*. Among their latest performances has been "The Crown Diamonds," rendered into Spanish and compressed into three acts. They do not draw full houses. On the 17th instant, a white man was run over by the cars of the city railroad, near the fosse, and very seriously injured.

A female child, two months old, was found in the streets of this city last Wednesday, exposed to the heavy rains. Around her neck was a bag, with a paper in it, on which was written: "My name is BLANCA. I was born on the 26th of August, 1860." The parentage of the child has not been discovered.

Fifty Chinamen, employed at a tobacco store outside the walls, on the 13th inst. raised against their employers, seriously wounding a clerk of the establishment.

When the police came, they shut themselves in a room, and refused to open the door. No further particulars have been obtained. No doubt hard treatment drove them to rebellion.

A clerk employed in a hardware store in this city, last Wednesday absconded with $20,124 18—money he had obtained in his employer's name from several Banks here. He has not as yet been arrested.

The dwelling of four watchmen, at No. 2 Montorratte-street, this city, was burglariously entered on the morning of the 17th inst., while the watchmen were on duty, their trunks broken open, their clothes and money, to the extent of about $150, carried off.

The weather is now delightful and the public health nearly perfect.

The Spanish war-steamer *Blasco de Garay* arrived here yesterday with the late Spanish Minister to Venezuela as passenger.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar Market is active and rates have advanced, D. S, No. 12 now selling at 9 reals ℔ arrobe.

Molasses have also advanced. The little clayed here being held at 6¼ reals ℔ keg of 5½ gallons.

Freights without any improvement as yet. All quotations would be perfectly nominal, and therefore I do not give any.

Exchanges languid. I quote sterling 14¼@14½ ℔ cent. premium; New-York (60-day bills) 3¼@4¼ ℔ cent. premium; New-Orleans (short) 4¼@5½ ℔ cent. premium.

Money rather easier.

—There are at present in the libraries attached to Harvard College 138,000 volumes. Of these, 92,000 are in the Public Library, 15,700 in the Students' Libraries, 14,000 in the Law Library, 13,000 in the Theological Library, 2,000 in the Medical Library, and 1,300 in the Philips Astronomical Library.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1686, 1688, 1690, 1696, 1700, 1706, 1708, 1714, 1720, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1744, 1746, 1754, 1756.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 30.
Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION WITHOUT FAULT.

Joseph W. Pharo et al. vs. *George Smith et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to recover damages for a collision between the schooners *M. E. Pharo* and *William Smith*, which happened on the night of April 9, 1855, off Barnegat. The Court below decreed in favor of the libelants, the owners of the *Pharo*.

The *Pharo* was bound from Philadelphia to Rhode Island, with a cargo of coal; the *William Smith* on her way from New-York to Savannah, Georgia. The wind was heavy and about northwest, the night dark. Both vessels had lights at their bows, but were not discovered till within some one hundred yards of each other. They were moving at the rate of about six miles an hour, making a combined speed of twelve miles. The *Pharo* was heading northeast by north when she discovered the approaching vessel, and then changed her course by falling off more eastwardly. The *William Smith* was at first heading south by west, and afterwards changed to southwest. When the vessels first discovered each other they were approaching nearly ahead, the *William Smith* rather upon the larboard bow of the *M. E. Pharo*. Both (according to the account given by the hands of each) in this position adopted the proper movement to avoid a collision. The *Wm. Smith* ported her helm and came up into the wind, and the *Pharo* did the same and fell off. But unfortunately they came immediately together, the *Smith* striking the starboard bow of the *Pharo*, head on just aft of the forechains, and so breaking her side that she sank in a few minutes. It is impossible to reconcile the testimony, for if the hands are to be believed upon the respective vessels, the collision could not have happened. The courses given would necessarily have continued to separate them further and further from each other; and this, notwithstanding the *Pharo* starboarded her helm and came up into the eye of the wind, as stated by those on board her. Even then she could not have reached the *Smith*. The misfortune, we think, is to be attributed mainly to the darkness of the night. With the combined speed of the vessels the time between the discovery of the lights and the collision, was very short, less than a minute. There seems to have been no neglect of a proper look-out on either vessel, and the lights were seen as early as the darkness of the night would admit. We are inclined to think the collision was rather the misfortune than the fault of either, and shall reverse the decree below and dismiss the libel. The respondents have very much changed the aspect of the case by the new proofs introduced in this Court.

Decree reversed and libel dismissed.

For appellants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for appellant, Mr. Williams.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Patrick F. Brady vs. *The Steamship Florida.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case against the *Florida* to recover damages for a collision to the barge *Owen Gorman*, while in tow of the tug *New-York*, in the East River. The *Florida* had left Pier No. 4

as in the case of part of University-place, Clinton-place, and the upper part of Greene and Macdougal streets. Broadway, which has only thirty-five feet of average width in the carriage way, between Union-place and Forty-fourth-street, is not only thronged day and night with foot passengers and vehicles engaged in business and trade, but is also a main avenue of ingress and egress between the City and Central Park, and the suburbs lying beyond the City limits to the north.

The immense number of persons constantly passing along the line of the route thus contemplated, and the vast amount of business transacted between the points which it is proposed to connect, and upon the streets and avenues which it traverses, render the grant attempted to be made by the act one of great pecuniary value. Repeated efforts have been made during the past eight years by various parties, including some of the present defendants, to procure the right of laying railroad-tracks in Broadway and the parallel streets, by the action of the Common Council and the Legislature. Until the present year they have succeeded only with the Common Council, and every successive grant made by that body in aid of these efforts has been vetoed by the Mayor, persisted in by the Common Council, notwithstanding such veto, and finally enjoined by the Courts as an illegal interference with the rights of citizens.

The history of these attempts on the part of individuals to possess themselves of this franchise, by the aid of Municipal legislation, in spite of the objections of the Executive; of their defeat as often as attempted, by the process and judgment of the Courts, and of their final culmination in Legislative grants, belongs to the facts which enter into the consideration of the present motion. The evidence of these facts is perpetuated in the public journals and proceedings of the Common Council and of the Legislature, and in the records of the Courts. The following summary shows, in brief, the line of operations pursued and the progress made:

In November, 1852, the defendant, Jacob Sharp, and his associates, including Peter B. Sweeney, another of the defendants in this action, petitioned the Common Council for leave to lay a railroad in Broadway, from South Ferry to Fifty-seventh-street. A special Committee of the Aldermen, Oscar W. Sturtevant, Chairman, reported in favor of a grant, Nov. 19, 1852. A resolution was adopted on the same evening, making the grant. The Assistants concurred. Dec. 6, 1852. The Mayor (Kingsland) vetoed the resolution Dec. 18, 1852.

The Common Council being about to pass it, notwithstanding the veto, suit was commenced in the Superior Court by Thomas E. Davies and Cortlandt Palmer *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, and an injunction granted restraining any further action by the Common Council. The injunction was duly served Dec. 28, 1852. The Board of Aldermen met on the next day, and, in defiance of the injunction, reconsidered and passed the resolution.

The Aldermen voting for the resolution were proceeded against for contempt of Court, adjudged to be guilty, and punished accordingly. Sturtevant was sentenced to imprisonment in the City Prison for fifteen days, and to pay a fine of $250 and $102 07 costs. The other Aldermen (except one who apologized) were fined $250 and $101 51 costs.

Sturtevant appealed to the Court of Appeals. They affirmed the judgment. (5 Seld.. 263.) That Court afterwards (Dec., 1856) decided in the same case that the resolution of the Common Council was illegal and void. Davies *vs.* The Mayor, 14 N. Y. Reps., 506. See, also, Milhau *vs.* Sharp, 15 Barb., 214, in which this Court enjoined the same grantees. The injunctions still continue.

In November, 1853, the defendant Jacob Sharp and associates, including Peter B. Sweeney and Hugh Smith, two of the other defendants, organized a corporation under the General Railroad Act of 1850, by the name of the "Manhattan Railroad Company," for the purpose of laying and operating a railroad from Manhattanville to the Bloomingdale-road, and thence through Broadway to the South Ferry, and applied to the Common Council for their permission or assent to lay railroad tracks in Broadway and other streets, which was granted, by resolution passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Dec. 6, 1853, and by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 7, 1853. The Mayor (Westervelt) vetoed the resolution Dec. 19, 1853. The Common Council threatening to reconsider and pass it over the veto, suit was commenced in the Superior Court by the Attorney-General, Wm. B. Moffat, and John Taylor, and an injunction issued restraining further action by the Common Council. The injunction was obeyed. The term of office of the members of the Common Council expired at the close of the year, and no further progress was made by the Manhattan Railroad Company. This injunction was never dissolved. (See Journal, Board of Assistants, Dec. 30, 1853, p. 575, and Message of Mayor Westervelt, transmitting complaint, injunction, &c., p. 576.)

In the meantime, the Common Councils of 1852 and 1853 had attempted, by resolution, to grant to Minor C. Story (since deceased, and now represented by George Law, as his executor) and two associates, William Radford and James Murphy, the right to lay a railroad in the Ninth-avenue, the Bloomingdale-road, Gansevoort, Washington, Greenwich and other streets. It originated in the Board of Assistants of 1852. They went out of office on Dec. 31, 1852. The resolution was taken up by the Aldermen in 1853 and passed. It was vetoed by the Mayor (Westervelt) Jan. 12, 1853, and was reconsidered and passed by the Aldermen, notwithstanding the veto, and attempted to be reconsidered by the Assistants, who had never acted upon it before, and passed. The Supreme Court granted an injunction in the suit of Wetmore *vs.* Story and others. The cause was tried before Hon. E. F. Cowles, then a Justice of the Supreme Court, now one of the defendants herein, and the injunction was dissolved, and judgment rendered for defendants. On appeal, this judgment was reversed, the resolution adjudged illegal and void, and a perpetual injunction ordered, which still continues.

In 1854, the Legislature passed an act relative to the construction of railroads in cities (Act April 4, 1854, Session Laws, p. 323,) providing that the Common Councils of the several cities of this State shall not hereafter permit the construction in any street of a railroad commencing and ending in such city without the consent of a majority in interest of the owners of property on the streets in which the railroad is to be constructed, and providing, also, for the sale of the franchise on due public notice.

Pending the litigation caused by the above attempted grants of the Common Council, repeated applications were made to the Legislature by the same parties.

In 1855, a bill to confirm the grant of the Common Council to Jacob Sharp and associates, for the Broadway Railroad, passed the Assembly, but was not acted on by the Senate.

In 1856, a similar bill was introduced, but never reached a vote in either House.

In 1857, a bill for the construction of a railroad in Broadway, passed the Assembly, but was not acted on by the Senate.

In 1858, a similar bill passed the Assembly, but was not acted on by the Senate.

In 1859, bills to construct the "Broadway Parallel" road, and two others, and to confirm the Ninth-avenue grant, were passed in the Assembly, but defeated in the Senate.

In October, 1859, the defendant Jacob Hays, in connection with James Murphy (one of the Ninth-avenue associates,) and others, organized a corporation under the General Railroad Law of 1850, by the name of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, to lay and operate a railroad from Kingsbridge through the Seventh-avenue, Bloomingdale Road, Broadway, Wooster, Greene, Canal, Church and other streets, forming substantially the same route as is specified in the act set forth in the complaint, and applied to the Common Council for permission to lay their tracks. The grant was made by resolution of the Board of Councilmen, passed Dec. 7, 1859, and passed by the Board of Aldermen on the same night. The Mayor (Tiemann) vetoed the resolution. The Supreme Court, in the suit of *The People* vs. *The Yonkers Railroad Company*, and the Superior Court, in the suit of *Althause vs. the Mayor, &c.*, issued injunctions restraining further action by the Common Council. Their term of office expired Dec. 31, 1859, and the Yonkers Railroad Company has never gone into operation.

Up to this point, January, 1860, the defendants and others in pursuit of railroad franchises, have been successful only in the Common Council. No grant had been made by the State Legislature. The provisions of the Railroad Law of 1850, and of the Act of April 4, 1854, were general and in restraint of such grants. The special privileges attempted to be conferred by the municipal bodies had proved illegal and void. Their procurers were unable to force them through the Courts. They now abandoned the City Hall for the State Capitol.

The Legislative session commenced Jan. 1, 1860. Senators who had actively opposed the railroad grants in the session of 1859, were not returned to the Senate of 1860.

Early in the session, several bills providing for railroad grants were introduced into the Assembly, and, among others, one embodying substantially the Broadway parallel or Seventh-avenue route, granting the right to construct the road to James Bowen, John Kerr, Edward P. Cowles, Hugh Smith and John A. Kennedy. This bill was introduced by Mr. Tucker, of New-York, Feb. 3, 1860, (*Assembly Journal*, 1860, p. 262,) and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, together with other similar bills, granting the right to construct other roads in different streets and avenues.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported five of the bills, including the Seventh-avenue bill, to the Assembly, March 2, 1860. (*Assembly Journal*, 484, 485. A bill was also reported to confirm the so-called Ninth-avenue grant held by George Law, William Radford and James Murphy.

In the meantime a general Act "relative to railroads in the City of New-York," was passed Jan. 30, 1860, prohibiting the laying of any railroad in the City of New-York, wherever such railroad may commence or end, except under the authority and direction of the Legislature; this act contained a repeal of all inconsistent acts.

Several City railroad bills were introduced into the Senate and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages. On the 7th March, 1860, that Committee reported for the consideration of the Senate, all the bills, eight in number, which had been so referred to them. Among these bills was one which had been introduced on the previous evening, and which granted to five of the defendants herein, viz.: Hayes, Hunt, Tower, Babcock and Marshall, and others, including James Murphy, and nine others of the corporators of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, the right to construct a railroad in the Seventh-avenue, Broadway, &c., (the Broadway parallel route,) and also in other streets and avenues, and on other routes, including in all about fifty of the principal streets, and traversing the City in all directions. This bill embraced as a single grant substantially all the separate routes embodied in the five bills pending before the Assembly.

This bill, reported March 7, 1860, at the morning session of the Senate, was made the special order for the same evening. It was then taken up and passed to a third reading, when a resolution was adopted fixing the next day, at 11½ A. M., for vote on its final passage, without amendment or debate, under the operation of which resolution the bill was finally passed, March 8, 1860, (*Senate J. p. 377,*) about thirty-six hours having elapsed since its first introduction into the Senate.

This was the first City railroad grant which ever passed the Senate, and known as the "Gridiron bill."

This bill was sent to the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages (*Assembly Journal, p. 570.*) It was not acted on during the session, but the five bills previously reported to the Assembly were recommitted to the Committee on Cities and Villages, and when again reported *complete*, the names of the grantees were not the same. In the Seventh-avenue bill the names of James Bowen and John A. Kennedy were struck out, and the names of the defendants Thomas H. Tower, John B. Babcock, Jacob Hays and Robert Marshall, all of whom were grantees in the Senate bill, were substituted. Jacob Sharp and Peter B. Sweeny were also added. Other grantees in the "r gidiron bill," reappear in the other bills, and after this manipulation, the Assembly bills, including the confirmation of the Ninth-avenue grant, passed both branches of the Legislature as follows: The Assembly, March 29, 1860, (*Assembly Journal*, p. 863,) and the Senate April 9, 1860. None of the bills received a two-third vote in the Senate.

Pending the action of the Senate on these bills, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, D. Henry Haight, John J. Phelps, Mathew Morgan, Charles A. Davis, Aaron Arnold, Samuel B. Althause, and William Gale, well known citizens and tax-payers, of abundant pecuniary responsibility to perform their offers, offered and proposed, and bound themselves to furnish adequate security for the performance of the offer, to pay the sum of $1,000,000 to the corporation, for the benefit of the City, if the right of way described in the Seventh-avenue bill could be secured to them, or to carry passengers at four cents, or at any rate of fare over three cents, and to pay the excess over three cents to the City.

At the time of the passage of the Seventh-avenue bill by the Senate, there was pending in that body a bill authorizing Wyllis Blackstone and others, also well known and responsible citizens, who were ready and willing to accept the grant, to lay the railroad on the same route, and carry passengers at three cents.

The railroad bills were sent to the Governor, and (with the exception of the Ninth-avenue bill) vetoed by him, April 16, 1860.

They were then reconsidered in the Assembly and Senate, and passed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, but failed to receive in the Senate a vote of two-thirds of the members elected.

The grantees named in the bill as finally passed are, as will be perceived in the foregoing narrative, for the most part, the same individuals who have figured during the past eight years as the subjects of the favors of the Common Council, the vetoes of the Mayor, and the adverse judgments of the Courts. The defendants, Jacob Sharp and Peter B. Sweeney, are the original Broadway Railroad grantees of 1852, for whom Alderman Sturtevant suffered in the City Prison. The defendant, Hugh Smith, is one of the original grantees (with Sharp & Sweeney) of the Manhattan Railway Company of 1853, enjoined in the case of The Attorney-General, Moffatt & Taylor *vs.* Sharp. The defendant Jacob Hays is one of the original grantees of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company of 1859, with James Murphy, one of the original grantees of the so-called "Ninth-avenue grant," made in 1853, adjudged valid by the defendant Cowles—adjudged invalid by this Court at General Term in Wetmore vs. Story. These old offenders, repeatedly convicted as trespassers upon private rights, and sentenced to the restraints of perpetual injunctions, are the recipients of the franchises attempted to be conferred by the act in question.

The plaintiffs, who seek in this action to restrain the defendants from proceeding under this act, are the People of the State of New-York, who prosecute on behalf of the citizens generally, and the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, James Brown, William W. Chester, George W. Varian, and Samuel B. Althause, property owners on the proposed route of the railroad. Their several and respective rights and interests, and the injurious consequences apprehended from the construction of the proposed railroad, are set forth in the complaint.

The complaint alleges that the grantees named as defendants are endeavoring to procure the assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the construction of the Railroad.

Oyer and Terminer.

CASE OF COMMISSIONER DEVLIN.

The Court sat yesterday only for the purpose of settling an order for issuing a commission to take depositions in California, in the case of Charles Devlin, Ex-Street Commissioner. Mr. Graham, of counsel for defence, stated that he had no objection to the name of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, which had been proposed by the prosecution as commissioner to take the deposition. He had seen it stated, however, that Judge Hoffman had on hand a large arrear of business, accumulated during his absence in Washington, which he feared might prevent him from being able to attend to the matter. Upon inquiry for a proper person to whom the commission might issue, he had been referred to Calhoun Benham, whose name he had often seen in print, but of whom he knew nothing further.

Judge Ingraham thought, as the interrogatories to which answers are to be taken were so few, that Judge Hoffman would probably be able to attend to the business. Mr. Graham having no objection, the Court instructed the clerk to enter the order for issue of commission to Hon. Ogden Hoffman. The Court then adjourned to the 12th of November.

Special Sessions.

INFANTS IN COURT—A PRISONER SWINDLED OUT OF HIS DEFENCE BY HIS ACCUSER.

In this Court, yesterday, Justices Kelly, Steers and Brennan disposed of thirty-one cases of petty crime. Of eleven prisoners charged with assault and battery, one was acquitted, one was discharged by request of complainant, five discharged because no witnesses appeared against them, two were fined, one was imprisoned, and one discharged under suspension of judgment.

Of nineteen charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by request of complainant, two were discharged because no witnesses appeared against them, two were acquitted, the case of one was postponed, nine were imprisoned, three were remanded for sentence, and one was discharged under suspended judgment.

For misdemeanor one prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

One of the prisoners stated to the Court that he had been able to prepare no defence, on account of his accuser having prevented him from obtaining counsel by a promise to send a lawyer himself. The prisoner believed that the trick had been resorted to, to deprive him of a defence, and asked a delay that he might adduce proof of his innocence. Delay was refused, and the prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of $20, in default whereof he was committed. The offence charged was assault and battery.

A feature of interest in the proceedings of the Court was the arraignment of three little boys of not more than eight or nine years of age each, on the charge of stealing money from a drawer. The mothers of two and the father of the third were present. The sight of their offspring arraigned in a Court on a charge of crime, unsealed the maternal fountains of tears, and responsive rivulets streamed down the cheeks of the boys. Mr. Beale, the agent of the Prisoners' Reform Association, informed the Court that he had made inquiries and learned that the parents were respectable people, and that this was the first offence of the boys. The Court discharged the prisoners, with a reprimand to the parents for neglecting better to care for their children. Escape from the law secured, and the open air gained, parental affection prompted the bestowal of apples and cakes on the youngsters, in profusion, apparently very grateful to appetites that were fresh from the delicacies of the Tombs *cuisine*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 30.

$26,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	88	50 Harlem R. Pref'd	41¾
15,000 " do	87⅞	300 do	41¾
4,000 Vir. State 6s	87½	50 do	b30 42⅜
1,000 Missouri State 6s	77	100 Reading Railr'd	b3 43
1,000 Cal. State 7s	93	100 do	42¾
1,000 do	92¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.	s60 63½
2,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bs.	99½	50 do	s30 63½
2,000 Erie 2d M. B. Ex.	99½	22 do	63¾
2,000 E. R. 3d mt Bd.	83 92	100 do	s10 63¾
3,000 do	91½	100 do	s10 63⅝
2,000 H. R. R. 1st mtg.	106½	125 do	63½
1,000 H. R. 3d mt Bd.	92½	50 do	b30 63¾
1,000 Har. R. 1st mtg.	99½	100 do	s10 63½
5,000 Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. Con't. Bd.	97	150 do	s10 63¾
8,000 M. So. 2d mtg Bd.	60	55 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	420 do	37¾
1,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs.	66	50 do	b10 37½
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. B.	75	100 do	b60 38½
9,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. B.	46	100 do	s60 37½
2,000 Ga. & C. 1st m. B.	97	35 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	73½
1,000 Ga. & C. 2d m. Bs.	95	250 do	74¾
5 Bank of New-York	102	100 do	s10 74¾
12 National Bank	102	100 do	s10 74¾
20 Bank of Commerce	100½	50 do	s10 74½
10 Metropolitan Bank	112	550 do	74½
15 Farmers L. & T. Co.	140	100 do	b30 75¼
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	92	100 do	s30 74½
100 N. Y. Central R.	83¼	50 do	s10 74¾
1400 do	83½	150 do	b30 75
950 do	83¾	100 do	s30 74
250 do	83¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12¼
50 do	b60 84¼	550 do	12
150 do	b60 84½	50 do	b10 12
50 do	s30 83¾	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	71
500 Erie Railroad	30½	845 do	71½
150 do	b30 31½	100 do	s60 71
100 do	b30 30¾	50 do	snwk 71
350 do	30½	99 do	71¼
150 do	30½	200 do	b30 72
900 do	30¼	100 do	s10 71½
50 do	b30 30½	100 do	71¾
100 do	s30 30¼	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	71½
100 do	s30 30½	550 do	35¾
100 do	s30 30	200 do	s60 35
600 do	s60 30	100 do	s20 35½
100 do	s10 30¼	100 do	s30 35
50 do	b10 30⅜	100 do	b30 35½
210 Hud. R. Railroad	60	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	62½
50 do	s30 59	1350 do	65
50 do	s60 58⅞	100 do	b60 65½
100 do	s3 59½	50 do	b30 65¾
100 do	59¾	20 do	64¾
100 do	b10 60	100 do	b60 65¾
50 do	s15 59¾	620 Chic., B. & Q. R.	85
180 Harlem Railroad	17	400 do	84¾
50 do	s5 17¼	250 do	s60 84
800 do	17⅜	225 Mil. & Miss. R.	11¾
445 M. S. & N. I. R.	17½	150 do	11

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia St. 6's	87	150 Michigan Cen. R.	63
10,000 do	87¼	100 do	s30 62¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6's	77	50 do	b60 64
3,000 North C. St. 6's	93	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	17¼
1,000 Mic. S. 1st M. B.	85	100 do	17½
2,000 M. S. 2d mt. Bds	60	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 35
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 82½	50 do	b60 36
450 do	82¾	100 do	s60 37½
50 do	s30 82½	100 do	37⅜
50 do	82¾	100 do	s60 37½
100 do	s30 82¼	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	73¼
100 Hud. Riv. R.	58½	do	s30 73½
100 Erie Railroad	29⅜	8 Gal. & Chic. R.	71½
100 do	s10 29¾	150 do	71¾
200 do	30	300 do	b60 71¾
100 Harlem R.	b30 17½	100 Chic. & R. I. R	s30 64¾
200 do	17¾	150 do	65
100 do	17½	450 do	s60 65
100 do	17¾	20 do	65½
100 do	b30 17¾	50 do	65¾
50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	s30 83½		

TUESDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The improvement in the demand for Stocks continued at the Brokers' Board, to-day, and prices, as a general description of the course of the market, move upward. The orders at the early Board are represented to have been to a liberal extent, and to execute them the buying Brokers paid an additional advance on yesterday's latest sales of 1@2 ₱ cent. on the Share list. After the adjournment in the forenoon, the Street prices were marked ½@1 ₱ cent. lower, and the same reaction manifested itself on the printed sales of the Second Board. But the demand continued active, and after the Board the Share list was again bid up to the top sales of the day, and in some instances above them. At 4 o'clock the comparative prices with Saturday and Monday left off about as follows:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tus.		Sat.	Mon.	Tus.
Central	80⅜	82½	83⅜	Galena	68	71	73
Erie	28¼	30	31	Rock Island	61¾	65	66¼
Reading	41⅜	42¾	43¾	Illinois Cen	71	72¾	74
Pacific	92	92¼	92½	Toledo	34¼	34⅜	35½
Panama	121	122½	123¾	Mich. Guar	35⅜	37	38¼
Harlem	15½	16½	18	Mich. South'n	15⅜	16¼	19
Hudson	58	58½	60	Mich. Central	59¾	63¼	63½
Harlem Pref.	38¾	40	42	Burlington	79½	84	85

The State Stocks changed but very slightly from yesterday's market. Missouris were better and Virginias not quite so good. The Railway Bonds were in fair request, and the few parcels offered were taken at full previous prices, except Erie Thirds, which were done at 91½@92 ₱ cent. The few sales made of City Bank shares show very little decline from the best rates of the season. In Federal Stocks we heard of nothing being done. The general market closed late in the afternoon quite buoyant, the bidding firm at the advanced prices, and but few sellers appearing on the Street.

In Money the rates are steady, 6@7 ₱ cent. The demand on call loans continues moderate. For prime paper the inquiry is fair, though reported scarcely as free, in some quarters outside of Bank, as at the close of last week. The breakdown in Exchange for the Boston mail brought forward sellers, at the last hour, a fraction below 108 ₱ cent. for first-class bills.

The private dispatches by the *Fulton*, off Cape Race, represent the London market for American Railways as closing on the 17th inst., 38 for Erie and 78@79 for Illinois Central.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,252,200	$1,305,990	$2,168,781
Previously repor'd	51,743,209	53,737,077	77,506,431
Since Jan. 1	$52,995,409	$55,043,657	$79,675,212

This return swells the aggregate for the month of October to over twelve millions in value of Domestic Produce, the largest weekly aggregate from the port of New-York, if we mistake not, which has been received for the ten years to which our statistics run.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Road, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last for extending the same, are required to do so on or before Dec. 1.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has declared a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 1st of November.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks made up to Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	
Capital Stock	$11,801,060	$11,802,155	Inc. $1,095
Loans	28,233,640	28,305,277	Inc. 71,637
Specie	4,567,435	4,417,421	Dec. 50,014
Due from other banks	1,603,926	1,712,788	Inc. 108,862
Due to other banks	3,126,237	3,143,517	Inc. 17,280
Deposits	16,861,020	16,815,563	Dec. 45,457
Circulation	2,888,304	2,849,768	Dec. 38,336

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, for the third week in October, were:

	For the week.	Total this Month, to 24th inst.
Passengers	$11,448 50	$36,276 54
Freight	17,109,25	50,454 83
Mails and Express	858 83	2,576 19
Total	$29,416 74	$89,307 56
Corresp'ng period in 1859	22,960 12	70,143 83
Increase in 1860	$6,456 62	$19,161 73

The following is the official statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, upon which the dividend of 5 ₱ cent. is declared:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net.
May	$161,370 31	$70,905 19	$90,465 12
June	110,863 59	64,609 77	46,253 82
July	124,103 36	59,338 79	64,764 57
August	186,902 15	68,405 01	118,497 14
September	166,747 94	79,597 82	87,150 12
October—estimated	185,000 00	70,000 00	115,000 00
Total	$934,987 35	$412,856 58	$522,130 77
Add balance Exchange Account			$22,562 83
Total			$544,693 60
Interest on Bonds paid	$112,154 64		
Transfer Office Expenses paid	300 00		
Taxes paid	8,394 15		
Payment to Sinking Fund	15,000 00		
Expenditures on permanent improvements	40,008 78		
Rent of Depôt at Chicago	20,000 00		197,857 77
Leaving to the credit of income			346,835 83
The net earnings the 1st to 15th November			42,000 00
Leaving applicable to dividend			$388,835 83

The Cotton crop movement since the 1st of September is now over 100,000 bales behind the corresponding time last season, and although the recent frost is represented to have done less damage than at first reported, the current receipts fall off to a degree that greatly encourages speculation for a further advance in prices:

	—RECEIPTS—		—EX. FOR PAST WEEK—		
	Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	102,000	634,000	41,000	19,000	4,000
1859-60	140,000	645,000	31,000	10,000	7,000
1858-9	110,000	560,000	23,000	20,000	2,000
1857-8	38,000	249,000	30,000	6,000	4,000
1856-7	92,000	448,000	21,000	8,000	4,000
1855-6	81,000	481,000	38,000	9,000	9,000

	—EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.—				
	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	121,000	35,000	19,000	175,000	446,000
1859-60	179,000	50,000	20,000	249,000	450,000
1858-9	103,000	54,000	12,000	169,000	388,000
1857-8	87,000	19,000	16,000	122,000	169,000
1856-7	50,000	41,000	15,000	106,000	303,000
1855-6	162,000	38,000	34,000	229,000	289,000

Of the Crop prospects, Messrs. Neill Brothers remark this week:

"The recent frost at the South proves less serious than was at first expected. In few places do we hear of any material damage, as the ground was generally very dry, and in the more southern districts the plant has been benefited by this touch of cold weather. Our advices this week report a warmer temperature, with fine picking weather up to telegraph dates. The upland crops are yielding lightly in many places, and picking is about finished on some of the plantations. On others the yield, though short, will result better than expected a few weeks back, owing to the fine weather for maturing and saving the crop. The bottom lands are also doing well, and will make full crops with a favorable picking season. The expectation of a large crop has long since been abandoned; but as the yield is still dependent on future weather, a correct estimate cannot yet be formed."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 55 bbls. Ashes, 16,986 bbls. Flour, 1,336 bbls. Corn Meal, 249,372 bush. Wheat, 77,278 bush. Corn, 19,319 bush. Barley, 24,715 bush. Oats, 1,040 bush. Malt, 859 pkgs. Provisions, and 117 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at unchanged prices.

COCOA—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady.

COFFEE—The demand has been less active to-day, but prices have been very firm. Sales, 200 bags Rio at 14c.@14¾c.; and small lots of St. Domingo at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,600 bales, part in transitu. We quote Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity for State and Western Flour to-day. Holders are anxious to sell, but are reluctant to make satisfactory concessions to buyers. The demand is consequently restricted. We have heard of sales of 15,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 40@$5 45; superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @ $5 30
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 90 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet and drooping, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are rather more inquired for, and are now quoted at $2 60 for Layer, and $2 45 for Bunch, per whole box. Other descriptions are in moderate request at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, and, though the receipts have been quite heavy, most holders of desirable lots have been very firm. Sales have been reported of 115,000 bushels, including Canada white at $1 50; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 44@$1 56; amber Western, part at $1 35; red Winter Western at $1 32@$1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, at $1 26@$1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 25; Racine Spring, part at $1 20; Chicago Spring, very inferior to choice, at $1 18@$1 23; red State at $1 30@$1 31; white Kentucky at $1 56 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 68,000 bush. at 68c.@69c., for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 72½c.@73. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, and 75c.@78c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is inquired for, but at irregular rates; sales 12,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at 80c.; Canada East, at 75c.@78c., and State at 72c.@74½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 37½c.@38½c.; Western at 37c.@38c., and State at 38c.@39c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand, including new at 28c.@38c., chiefly within the range; and last year's crop at 18c.@23c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been lightly dealt in, mainly within a range of from $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LARD—Has been inactive, at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Small sales were reported, to-day, at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet, at prices nominally ranging from $3@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 331 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, closing heavily at 39c.@41c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 6,054 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 7,500 bbls. Tar has been in moderate demand, including North County, at $2 87½@$3 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,153 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 400 bbls. Resin has been less sought after, including common, at $1 42½@$1 45; strained at $1 47½@$1 52½; No. 2 at $1 55@$1 90, ₱ 310 lbs.; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 20,215 bbls.; estimated stock of common, at the close, 30,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Tuner has prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Oct.*, 30, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	51,149	43,999
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	138,827	57,337
Resin	578,081	420,059
Tar	45,921	20,956

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day,—sales having been made of 650 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19@$19 12½; New Prime at $14 25@$14 37½; Old Prime at $13 25, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at 10¾c.@11c. for hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c for shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and wanted, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard has been quiet to-day; sales, 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in request at uniform rates; sales, 225 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship ——, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DER FREISCHUTZ.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROSE ELMER—RAOUL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are in receipt of papers and correspondence from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst. We obtain some particulars of the capture of Guadalajara by the Liberal forces, and the event is generally regarded as the turning point of the civil war. It would appear that the suffering of the people in the city while the siege lasted was very great—so great that the bombardment had to be suspended for about three hours, in order that women and children might leave the town. The Mexican papers do not contain an account of the fall of Guadalajara, but the passengers who left the capital on the 17th report that the city was taken on the 11th inst. Next to this great Liberal victory, the most important feature of the news is the withdrawal of the British Minister from the capital—he having received instructions from his Government to hold no further intercourse with the Church authorities. The condition of the city of Mexico is described as a complete reign of terror, and the triumph of the Liberal cause is earnestly looked for by all classes of the Mexican people. There is every reason to hope that this triumph will not now be long delayed.

Advices from the Pacific Coast to the 17th inst. are received by the Pony Express, which is telegraphed as having arrived at St. Joseph. On the 15th the ship *Meta*, as is reported, (probably the *Meteor* from Bordeaux,) was lost while attempting, in charge of a pilot, to enter the harbor of San Francisco during a dense fog. The death of Brevet-Brig.-Gen. CLARK, Commander of the Department of California, is announced. The disease was chronic diarrhœa. The greatest anxiety existed in political circles to hear from Pennsylvania and Indiana. It was considered that the chances for LINCOLN in the State, in case the elections in the Northern States resulted in favor of the Republicans, were better than those of either of the other candidates. The news from Oregon is unimportant. The fifteen Douglas members of the Legislature, who joined with the Republicans in the election of United States Senators, had issued an address in justification of their course.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from New-Orleans on the 23d, and Havana on the 26th inst., arrived last night. There is no news of special importance. Another slave-vessel, with four hundred negroes on board, had been taken into Havana harbor by a Spanish man-of-war. Havana papers state that yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Illinois*, from Southampton on the 10th inst., arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Asia* at this port, and the *Fulton* off Cape Race.

Our Quebec correspondent gives particulars of a gold excitement that has sprung up in the vicinity of the old Canadian capital. The locality of the new "diggings" is at the Chaudiere River, about twelve miles from Quebec, a place where gold was picked up some years ago, but in such small quantities as not to attract much attention at the time. It seems, however, that within a few days past countrymen have obtained nuggets worth from $60 to $100, and have brought them to the City for sale. The fortunate discoverers of treasure have not revealed the precise spot where the gold exists, but it is not probable that it will long remain a secret. Geologists have long since estabilised the fact that Lower Canada abounds in precious metals, and most valuable copper mines were recently opened and are now being worked under the auspices of an American company. It is an open question, however, whether the discovery of large gold fields would be advantageous to the Province.

In the Supreme Court at Albany, yesterday, the anti-rent suits were finally disposed of. The Court of Appeals had already affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the landlords, and now an order was entered declaring the judgments of the two Courts identical. Under this decision the landlords can proceed at once to issue executions.

A great Republican demonstration took place at Lyons, Wayne County, yesterday, in which over fifteen thousand persons took part. Addresses were made by Senator SEWARD, who presided, Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others. The Wide-Awakes made a very imposing display in the evening. Mr. SEWARD will speak in this City on Friday.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pednsylvania, last evening, addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings which has been convened at Greenpoint during the Presidental canvass. He assumed that the Presidential election was already decided, and directed his principal effort to the importance of securing the election of a Congress which should sustain the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN.

A demonstration of the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in behalf of their candidate for Congressman, Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING. It was an exceedingly large and enthusiastic gathering. The Speakers were Messrs. ROBERT H. MCCURDY, CHAS. A. DANA and Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia.

The friends of the election of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD to represent the Third Congressional District, convened in mass meeting, at the junction of Hudson, Varick and Franklin streets, last evening. Addresses were made by Mayor WOOD, HENRY ARCULARIUS, Dr. BRADFORD, Mr. HENNESSY and others.

The Board of Emigrant and Benevolent Societies, having for its object the protection of emigrants and strangers against frauds in the sale of passage-tickets, held a meeting yesterday morning at No. 86 Greenwich-street, at which the rulings of Judge RUSSELL in the late trial of WARD, in the Court of Sessions, for ticket-swindling, formed the principal topic of discussion. A letter from A. J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney, expressed entire dissent from the opinions of the City Judge, and stated that an early opportunity would be taken to have the matter brought to the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A ball and banquet in aid of the "Jews Hospital in New-York" was given at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, which was largely attended by members of the Jewish faith and others. Donations in aid of the Hospital were received from those present, and from absent persons, by letter, amounting to $14,000. Among the donors was Gov. MORGAN, who sent a complimentary letter inclosing $100.

JAMES T. BRADY delivered the opening lecture of the season before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn last evening. The new hall of the Athenæum was for the first time thrown open, and it was filled for the occasion by a large and appreciative audience. The subject of Mr. BRADY's lecture was "Who are We?" After considering this question in all its branches, he left it to be finally decided by his hearers. His lecture was well received throughout.

On the 17th inst., the firm of CARRAJOSE, YBARZABAL & Co., merchants at Havana, Cuba, were robbed of about $20,000, by a man named PASTOR RIEMUS, who had long been employed by them as collector and confidential clerk. With the funds thus acquired RIEMUS set out for this City, arriving here on the 22d inst. in the steamship *Bienville*. Information of the matter having been sent to Key West it was thence communicated by telegraph to this City, and the accused was arrested by Officer NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, on Monday evening, at a house in the Second-avenue. A search of the apartment occupied by the prisoner resulted in the recovery of about $11,000 of the money, and it is hoped that the balance will be found. RIEMUS will be detained pending the action of the authorities.

The argument in the Seventh-avenue Railroad case was continued yesterday at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, and will consume a day or so yet. The defence opens to-day. In the Oyer and Terminer a commission was issued to Judge HOFFMAN to take testimony in California in the Devlin case.

The improved demand for Stocks continued yesterday, and a further rise of 1 ₩ cent. was established on the Share list at the close; Central, 83⅜ ₩ cent.; Erie, 31; Galena, 73; Illinois, 74 and Rock Island, 66½ ₩ cent. No change in Money. Some first-class bills on London sold at a fraction below 108 ₩ cent.

The movements in Breadstuffs were less extensive. Prices of Flour favored buyers. Cotton was in fair demand, as were likewise Hay, Hops, Candles and Tallow. Provisions, Groceries, Whisky, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, and Seeds were quiet. The freight engagements were restricted.

Who Threatened Disunion, and Why.

It is a well known fact that the Democrats of the South are not the only slaveholders. On the contrary, we believe that in proportion to numbers, the Opposition own more slaves than the Democracy. It is also a fact that the largest slaveholders among the Democrats are the most conservative, and least prone to indulge in threats of disunion. Why is it, then, that all Southern patriotism is monopolized by Democrats, as they choose to call themselves, and that all threats of resistance or secession, in the event of LINCOLN's election, come from that party? Nearly or quite half the popular vote of the South will be given for Mr. BELL and Mr. DOUGLAS, yet not one of these voters or their political leaders avows disunion sentiments, although they are deeply interested in Slavery. Is not this a strange state of things? Are these men destitute of the patriotism, the courage, and the intelligence which actuate the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE? If they be not wanting in these virtues, how comes it that they never menace the North with disunion, in the event of defeat?

There must be a reason for this singular state of things. There must be something else than pure, unbiased, and disinterested love for the South and her institutions, which moves one party in that section to be disloyal to the Union, while another party, which embraces an equal proportion of Slaveholders, are resolved to stand by it, no matter who shall be elected President by a constitutional majority of the country. The elements of which Southern parties are composed are the same. Each consists of slaveholders and non-slaveholders, of planters and small farmers, of merchants, mechanics and professional men. They reside on the same soil, follow the same occupations, and are blended into one social state. But there is one striking difference of positien between them, to which, alone, we must attribute their wide diversity of sentiment as to the value of the UNION. The Democratic Party has the control of the Federal Government, with its honors and offices, and patronage, which, from long possession, it has come to regard as a hereditary right, and for which its leaders cherish far more regard than for the Federal Union. The Southern Opposition have no such temptation to threaten disunion, their minds are unbiased, and their patriotic feelings cling to the Constitution and Government which their fathers assisted in founding. For long years the Democracy of the South have maintained their power at home by professing peculiar devotion to Slavery, by insisting upon its extension, and by assiduous efforts to persuade the people of its value; while they have compelled their Northern allies to acquiesce in their demands by threatening to break up the party, and the Union itself, if resisted. This standing menace of disunion has so invariably succeeded that its authors have come to regard it as infallible, in its effects upon the timid and conservative masses of the free States; and it is not surprising that it is still persisted in by the haughty and bigoted propagandists of Slavery, after it has become apparent to all sensible men in this part of the Union, that the argument has lost its force.

The attempt to frighten Northern men into the support of parties and principles which their judgments and consciences condemn, by threatening a dissolution of the Union in the event of disobedience to Southern dictation, is certainly a bold and daring system of political tactics, in its origin, among the Southern fire-eaters; but when taken up and reëchoed by the Northern cravens and sycophants whom it was designed to control, it can only excite in the public mind a feeling of contempt and execration for its servile repeaters. The Southern braggarts themselves must despise men who can be deterred from voting in accordance with their convictions of public duty, by such considerations.

The declaration that the South will not submit to an invasion of its constitutional rights by Mr. LINCOLN, is entitled to respect. No rational man would ask or expect such a sacrifice of honor, on the part of any State North or South; but the avowal that resistance will be made to his inauguration, or that of any other man who may be elected by a constitutional majority of the American people, is simply the impudent disclosure of a treasonable purpose, which should at once deprive the demagogues who make it, and the party which sustains them, of popular support. We are confident that this has been the effect of these treasonable threats, in every Free, and in several of the Slave States, during the present campaign. Four years ago the disunion argument, aided by election frauds, carried the day. But the people have at length begun to appreciate the degradation of yielding to such influences; and the feeling seems to be general and spontaneous that a Government which can only be maintained by the majority party perpetually succumbing to the minority party, is not worth preserving.

The Democratic Party, though in a small minority, has taken the position that it will overturn the Government unless its leaders are permitted to hold the offices and squander the public money. The people, North and South, say we will not submit to these humiliating terms of Union. We will turn you out of office, according to the forms of the Constitution, and are ready to take the consequences.

What friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be so base and cowardly as to withold a vote from him lest the fire-eaters may be displeased and resist expulsion from office?

The South and the Presidential Election.

The best informed of our Southern correspondents begin to assure us that the extreme excitement which has for some time past reigned throughout the Southern States, in anticipation of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, already exhibits symptoms of decline. It is more than probable, now, that the State of South Carolina must be regarded as the sole pivot of the Southern revolution, and that the rest of the slaveholding Sovereignties will defer the resumption of their supreme attributes, and the open defiance of the constitutional authorities of the Union, until the Palmetto State shall act in the premises. Whether the Palmetto State will or will not act at all in the premises is another question, upon which we have not yet sufficient grounds for pronouncing a decisive opinion. South Carolina is a very peculiar State, and occupies a quite exceptional position in the Republic. Nowhere else have the ideas of the permanence of Slavery, and of the capacity of the South for independence, struck root so deeply as in the Commonwealth of CALHOUN. Yet, at the same time, it must be remembered that the society of South Carolina is singularly well organized, and therefore essentially conservative, and that the influence of property in that State is more direct and more openly recognized than in any other part of the Confederation.

Meanwhile it may not be out of place or untimely for us to suggest to the more temperate of our Southern fellow-citizens, as well in South Carolina itself as in the other Slaveholding States, one aspect of the approaching triumph of Mr. LINCOLN which well deserves to be gravely pondered by them before they make up their minds to regard that triumph as the signal for a complete severance of the ties which hold together our common country, and give to them and to us our name and place among the nations.

It has been far too generally asserted and far too easily believed that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is to be interpreted as a victory of the North, as such, over the South, as such, and, therefore, as the initial act in the final exclusion of the South from all control in the Federal Government. The overwhelming majorities which are now rallying to the support of the Republican candidate in the only States in which the antecedents of our political history have unhappily made the Republican Party for the present possible, are the protest of the nation not only, nor even perhaps chiefly against the extension of Slavery into the National Territories, but also, and in a most important degree, against the intolerable demoralization of an existing Federal Government. No one can doubt that in several States of the North the opponents of Republicanism, as a political party in and by itself, outnumber the supporters of that party. In these States the election of Mr. LINCOLN will be very largely the work of men who act and vote for him simply because the existing Administration has made it impossible for them to act and vote for anybody else. Mr. BUCHANAN, since his advent to power, has surrounded himself with a camarilla of men who have made themselves odious to the country, not because they are Southern men and slaveholders, but because they have prostituted the highest offices of the State to the lowest personal objects. Indeed these men are not by any means exclusively Southern men either in their origin or in their policy. The recklessness of a Pennsylvanian Attorney-General, and the openly shameful Presidential diplomacy of such Northern Senators as Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, have done quite as much to make Mr. LINCOLN the coming man, as the Pro-Slavery devices of Messrs. SLIDELL and DAVIS, or the impetuous passions of others of the President's slaveholding champions. The War-Secretary, FLOYD, of Virginia, who has outraged even the not very scrupulous sensibilities of the oldest Washington politicians by his official indecencies, has contributed to the support of Mr. LINCOLN not the impulse of his slaveholding proclivities, but the force of his administrative misconduct. Had Mr. BUCHANAN surrounded himself with Southern men of the honorable and dignified character once identified in the popular mind with the idea of a Southern leader, the course of events in our recent political history might have been gravely modified. The Calhouns, and Haynes, and Pinckneys of the past would never have brought upon the President of their preference that grand consent of public contempt which the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN has earned for itself, and of which it is now so soon to reap the final harvest.

This is a view of the actual crisis of our current history which neither Fusionists nor confusionists will be very swift to take. But it is a sound and practical view, nevertheless, and as such we commend it to the earnest attention alike of angry Southern patriots and of active Northern panic-makers, in the world of politics or in the world of finance. It will have its value after the 6th of November, and may not be altogether useless before that time.

Ticket-Swindling Punishable.

In another column will be found a very interesting letter from the District-Attorney, addressed to Mr. JELLINGHAUS, President of the Board of Immigrant and Benevolent Societies, in reference to the extraordinary decision delivered by Judge RUSSELL, on the trial of two alleged ticket-swindlers, named WARD and GILBERT, under the act passed last Winter to prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets. On that occasion the prosecution proved that one of the prisoners had sold tickets for a line of packet ships of which he was not the agent, this being contrary to the law, and entailing penalties for ticket-swindling. The theory of defence was that the prisoner had been appointed sub-agent by a third party; but no attempt was made to prove that the latter was himself a duly authorized agent, or had any power to transfer his authority.

Upon these facts Judge RUSSELL instructed the jury that a prisoner accused of this offence had only to show that he had received authority from "any person," and that it would then devolve on the prosecution to establish by positive evidence that the person alleged to have given authority was not an agent of the company or private owner running the vessel; and further, that an agent duly appointed might appoint as many sub-agents and in such manner as he pleased. Any doctrine more favorable to the protection of immigrant swindlers it would be impossible to conceive; any decision more utterly barring the prosecution from any reasonable hope of obtaining a conviction under this act the judicial mind could not have invented.

It, therefore, gives us particular pleasure to learn from Mr. WATERBURY's letter that he dissents from the views of Judge RUSSELL, and holds that the act in question does not authorize any sub-agencies whatever. This is a matter of great importance to the public, as on its final decision must rest the safety from plunder of those who seek to take passage at this port for Europe, California and other distrant destinations. The District-Attorney concludes his letter by giving notice that he will take the first opportunity that may present itself to have the question judicially passed upon by some higher tribunal than the Court of General Sessions.

Failure of Fusion.

It is now privately conceded by all intelligent Democrats that the Republican Electoral ticket will sweep the State of New-York by a majority variously estimated at between fifty and seventy thousand. For this result the original Douglas men are anxious to hold the Albany Regency responsible, the charge being that but for "fusion," Mr. LINCOLN could have stood no chance of carrying the State. Of course, such criminations are but natural in view of certain defeat, all men attempting to evade the consequences of their own share in the general ruin, and to fix it on the shoulders of those to whom they stand opposed. As the controlling power of the Democracy of our State, Messrs. RICHMOND, CAGGER and CHURCH will find it difficult to clear their skirts of blame. It was on their sole motion that the original fusion with the Native Americans was made last August at Syracuse, and it was upon this entering wedge in the Douglas ranks that those blows were struck home which have already split the Democratic Party into a mass of incoherent fragments, without either candidate, principle or rallying-cry.

As matters are at present, our adopted citizens refuse to vote for the ten American names on the Fusion Electoral ticket; the original Douglas men refuse to vote for the seven Breckinridge electors; while the followers of BRECKINRIDGE reciprocate the compliment by announcing that their political consciences will only permit them to cast their ballots for the seven men of their own faith and the ten of Native American proclivities. Here is a fine prospect of work for the canvassers of our City and State vote—a most noble consummation, truly, to those efforts of political gestation which have resulted in the production of this mongrel ticket! For all these disasters the blame is laid by the great majority of Democrats on the shoulders of the Albany Regency, and with the loss of the State to their party by such a vote as we may expect next week, the power of this central and centralizing cabal must be forever broken.

Such is the practical result in the State of New-York of the fusion concocted more than three months ago between Messrs. CAGGER, CHURCH and RICHMOND, parties of the first part, and Messrs. HUNT, BROOKS and DUER, parties of the second. These latter gentlemen had everything to gain and nothing to lose by the alliance, so they were right in seeking it; but for the leaders of the Democracy to enter upon such a compromise with men radically opposed to every Democratic idea, and who had practically nothing to offer in exchange for the recognition extended to them,—this was an act of fatuity sufficient of itself to prove that the men who could commit it must have entered on their political dotage, and should be superseded in command.

Of much the like character was the effort made by the Regency to regulate the domestic quarrels of our City Democracy, by elevating Mozart Hall to an equality with Tammany Hall, as a punishment to the latter institution for refusing to take any part in the Native-American fusion. This interference has only resulted in a worse embroilment than ever of the warring factions, and the struggle of individual ambition has been embittered by a desire to avenge provincial intervention. Everywhere, during the past year, the policy of the Albany Regency has been brought to grief, and with a majority of fifty, sixty or seventy thousand in favor of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the late dominant power of the Democracy in our State will stand in need of a political sexton, to hide their remains from the jeers and execrations of those who so long were their obedient followers.

Legitimist Europe and the Italian Revolution.

Not a little anxiety seems to have been rather superfluously excited among the friends of Italian liberty by the report of an imaginary diplomatic demonstration made by three of the great Powers against the decisive interference of the Sardinian Government in the affairs of Naples and of Rome.

It is "asserted" by that mysterious and portentous Asmodeus who reveals the secrets of all cabinets to the telegraphic agents of the London Press, that "great consternation" exists at Turin in consequence of a formal protest presented by the Ministers of Russia and Prussia against the course of the Piedmontese Cabinet in general, and in particular against the hostile attitude assumed by the Piedmontese army in Naples against the troops of FRANCIS II. We are furthermore informed by the same high authority, that if the Cabinet of VICTOR EMANUEL, should be so foolhardy as to treat this protest of the Northern Powers with indifference, the Russian Minister would at once demand his passports and retire from Turin.

All this is very impressive, but it is, unfortunately, rather too impressive to be implicitly believed. As a rule, the Ministers of such Powers as Russia are not in the habit of communicating to all the world the steps which they "will take" in one or another contingency involving the prestige and the influence of their Government. The most ordinary instincts of prudence and self-respect commonly suffice to protect the humblest individuals against such a superfluous compromise of the future; and headlong enthusiasm is at least as rare in autocratic cabinets as it is in the ess responsible walks of life.

Were this not so, the circumstance that the Russian Minister near the Court of Turin, Count STACKELBERG, has for several months been tranquilly enjoying a leave of absence in Russia, may by some persons be thought a sufficient reason for doubting whether that eminent personage can have signified his intention of quitting a capital in which he does not happen to be. The whole of this story, indeed, bears on its face the plainest evidence that it has grown up out of the formal remonstrances addressed by the French Government to the Government of Sardinia against the Neapolitan and Roman policy of M. DE CAVOUR. France occupies a position in Italy which compels her to separate herself openly, if not ostentatiously, from the course of the Italian King and his Premier. The solemn wail set up by M. BONIFACE in the Paris *Constitutionnel* over the deplorable determination of Piedmont to make straight the crooked ways of the Bourbon and the Pope was an inevitable incident of the diplomacy of France in regard to Italy ever since the peace of Villafranca. But as M. BONIFACE and his decorous lamentations over the trampled law of nations can hardly be considered a serious element of perturbation in the European system, the panic-makers of legitimacy have seized upon the opportunity to propagate the notion that other and more formidable interventions at least of formal and authoritative opinion might be looked for in the same sense. Nothing can be less probable. Russia, Prussia and Austria, as powers more or less logically legitimist, may very well be expected to address diplomatic "observations" to Piedmont on a course which conflicts most decisively with all the traditionary policy of the ancient order of things. But diplomatic "observations" are one thing, and formal protests are another. A formal protest would draw after it the necessity of something more or less solemn in the nature of diplomatic action; and as the sovereigns of the three Northern Powers were to meet in conclave at Warsaw on the 20th October, three days after the sailing of the steamer which yesterday reached us, it is grossly unlikely that any one of them should have taken so important a step in anticipation of this interview. Certainly this is especially true of Russia, who has at the best but a very secondary interest in that question of Italian legitimacy which involves for Austria the most vital issues of her current history.

The Administration in California.

The rout of the existing Administration of this country promises to be quite as complete on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coasts of the Republic. Oregon has spoken already, and it will not be the fault of the President and his Cabinet if California fails to echo the contemptuous condemnation passed upon their four years of reckless incompetency by her Northern sister.

Two questions of the highest importance to the Golden State have been especially singled out by the officials and the camarilla of Mr. BUCHANAN for the display of those characteristic qualities to which the Democratic Party of the United States is mainly, under Providence, indebted for its present salutary condition of moral discipline and penitential abasement. Senator GWIN, long the recognized Vizier of our Old Public Functionary, took it upon himself to make the first of these questions formidable to his friends. He contrived to postpone both the Overland and the Maritime routes between San Francisco and the East, to the political movements of the Presidential domestic circle, till he finally succeeded in bringing the session to a close with nothing done in regard to either of them, in putting the vast commerce of the Pacific with the Atlantic at the mercy of an unscrupulous monopolist; and in interrupting the course of that commerce completely during ten days, at the most important season of the year. The peculiar popularity which these achievements have secured in California for Senator GWIN is likely to be shared by the Administration with which, in spite of a few spasmodic and well-concerted political "miffs," he is permanently identified in the opinion of the whole country.

What the President and Senator GWIN have done for the connections of California with the East, the President and his Attorney-General, Mr. BLACK, have attempted for the home interests of the State. The excitement and alarm which have been caused in California by the policy of the Administration in regard to the landed titles of the Commonwealth are still at their height. The report presented by Mr. BLACK to the President on the propriety of withdrawing the United States from the great suit now under argument by Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON and BENJAMIN, in San Francisco, against the holders of the largest quicksilver mine in the State, is so universally looked upon as a direct attack upon the tenure by which the whole mining interest of the State is held, and the laws under which it is developing, that Senator GWIN himself has been forced to denounce it in his attempts to secure his imperiled Senatorial seat. Mr. WM. CARY JONES is pursuing the unhappy Attorney-General through a series of publications, to the same effect. He shows, and with no particular delicacy or forbearance of phraseology, that the Attorney-General, in his determination to secure for the Administration the glory of exposing an indefinite number of tremendous frauds, has dealt with the law and the testimony alike, in as truculent a fashion as the sharpest of advocates retained for a fee. Mr. BLACK, for instance, gravely sets it down in his report that the value of the "land claimed under fraudulent grants in California is not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars;" while in point of fact it appears that the whole extent of the lands claimed under fraudulent contested claims is but one-fortieth of the whole area of the State, and that the total assessment roll of the entire Commonwealth amounted, in 1859, to $132,000,000. According to the Attorney-General, therefore, the State of California ought to be assessed at *six billions of dollars*. Again the Attorney-General avers that the value of some of the "claims, defeated under his supervision, exceeded one thousand fold the amount of the sum appropriated by Congress to the examination of California titles." From this statement Mr. JONES deduces the astounding information that many land claims of one hundred millions of dollars each must have been overthrown by the Attorney-General, his appropriation having been a little more than a hundred thousand dollars. Since David slew Goliah with a smooth stone from the brook, there has surely been nothing equal to this.

To these exposures of the Attorney-General's rhetoric Mr. JONES adds the still more serious revelation that Mr. BLACK has deliberately charged the Mexican Government with manufacturing forged documents of title to support fraudulent claims in California, and that he has advanced this indescribable imputation against the character of a friendly State on the ground that in the famous Limantour case the counterfeited papers presented by that French adventurer came from the Mexican archives, the facts in the matter being that all the evidences of fraud in the Limantour case actually came from the Mexican archives and were procured for our own authorities by the Mexican officials.

In the face of such disclosures as to the nature and temper of the attack which the Administration has made upon the old landed system in California, it will be surprising indeed if the Golden State shall not take its place speedily by the side of Oregon and the North in repudiation of the demoralized government which has brought our public affairs throughout the Republic to the point of degradation and of peril which they at last have reached.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Campaign Against the Navajo Indians—Protection to the Pawnees—Recoining the Gold Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of interesting dispatches from New-Mexico, giving details of the campaign against the Navajoes. There is no doubt that the war will be soon terminated.

The War Department has ordered ample military protection to be sent to the Pawnee Reserve, to operate against the Sioux, who have been depredating on the Pawnees. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

As much has recently been said in the public prints about the recoining of gold dollars into pieces of large denominations, it may be stated, that orders for that purpose have been issued from the Treasury Department in two special cases only, and then on representation that the smaller coins occasion much inconvenience in the receipts and disbursements; for no sooner are they paid out than they are again returned in business transactions, there appearing to be a redundancy of them among commercial classes. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York was, for the greater facility in counting, authorized to have about two millions of them recoined, and the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis upward of one hundred and fifty thousand for similar reasons. This recoinage, however, applies to the original or earlier issues, which, it is known, are smaller in circumference and thicker than the later and superior coin. Of the former there are now nine millions, and of the latter six millions in circulation. On a complaint a few days since, from Philadelphia, two hundred thousand dollars of the newer dollars were sent from New-York to the Mint, whence they were withdrawn, and very many of them again found their way to New-York. While the gold dollars are a great convenience in small amounts, it is considered that there is a redundance of them for large transactions; and hence the recent special orders in relation to the recoinage. There does not seem to be any purpose so to reduce the amount of this description of coin as to inconvenience the public.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California and Oregon.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Pony Express, with four days' later California news, arrived, this morning, forty hours behind time. SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 17—3 P. M.

Arrived, on the 16th, the ship *Tropic*, from Liverpool. Sailed, 13th, the ship *Hornet*, for New-York; 14th, *Storm King*, for Hong Kong, and *Jonian*, for Sydney.

The ship *Meta* was lost on the 15th. She was in charge of a pilot when she grounded, and blame is attached to him for attempting to enter the port in a dense fog. The local agent of the underwriters at the East and of Europe, assisted by Captain ROBEY, Marine Surveyor for LLOYD'S, held a survey upon the wreck, yesterday, and unanimously decided that she was a total loss, and that the best thing that could be done would be to sell her on Thursday for the benefit of whom it may concern. (This vessel is probably the *Meteor* from Bordeaux.)

The Pony Express, with dates to the 7th, was telegraphed from Carson Valley this morning.

There is intense anxiety to receive the news by the next express, which will bring dates to the 10th of September, when the result of the Pennsylvania election is expected. The politicians generally concede that if FOSTER is elected California will go for DOUGLAS, while if FOSTER is defeated and the other Northern State elections result in Republican victories, there will be great danger of California going for LINCOLN. Under the effects of discouraging Eastern news it is generally conceded that the Breckinridge Party is losing strength here.

Col. E. D. BAKER, Republican Senator elect for Oregon, is expected to arrive in San Francisco by steamer to-day, and his partisan friends are preparing to give him a public reception. He is expected to make the tour of the state for the benefit of the Republican ticket.

Brevet Brigadier-General CLARK, Commander of the Department of California, died in this City, to-day, of chronic diarrhœa, after an illness of two weeks. He has served in the United States Army since 1812, was through the war in Mexico, and promoted to the distinguished position occupied at the time of his death for meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz.

The first cabin passengers, who left New-York Sept 1, published a card in the San Francisco papers since their arrival here, severely censuring the condition and management of that steamer. They allege that they were denied the ordinary necessities of life. The parties complaining are highly respectable.

The rainy season has fairly commenced, this Express leaving in a most drenching storm.

News from Oregon is unimportant—the papers received being devoted to politics.

The Democratic papers (both wings) have generally denounced the coalition by which one Republican Senator was elected. This has brought out an address from the fifteen Douglas members of the Legislature, who united with the Republicans, in which they excuse themselves as follows in voting for Col. BAKER: "We were influenced to some extent by his position upon the Slavery question in the Territories—a position differing but little from that of our own party. Although acting with the Republicans, Col. BAKER, in the canvass of this State last Spring, openly declared himself in favor of practical non-intervention, and allowing the Territories, as well as the States, to settle their domestic affairs in their own way. His often repeated declaration upon the stump in California in the State canvass last year, while his private professions, more recently made, leave us no room to doubt his sincerity. In voting for him, therefore, our sacrifice of principles seems to be more in name than in substance. Aside from partisan politics, we are satisfied that Col. BAKER will prove a wise, able and prudent Senator, and will reflect credit upon the State which has intrusted him with the position, which is more than can be said, with truth, of our Senators hitherto."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Little of interest has occurred in the market since the departure of the last steamer.

Quotations are without particular change, though under a somewhat improved demand from the country, the market generally has acquired a rather firmer tone. No leading transactions have occurred that require notice. The receipts of Wheat have been very heavy. Best shipping parcels cannot be quoted above $1 50, and shippers less eager than buyers. Nothing done in tonnage. The ship *Meteor* will load Grain for Liverpool. The clipper-ship *E. T. Willets* will soon sail for New-York. In her cargo will be 67 pipes of California Wine, and in future similar shipments will be made at regular intervals to supply an agency established at the East.

Severe Storm on the Plains.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

By Pony Express this morning we have advices from Julesburgh, 450 miles from here, of one of the most severe storms that was ever known on the plains. On the 26th it blew a hurricane, accompanied by hail until three o'clock, P. M., when a heavy snow-storm set in. The weather is rapidly growing cold. Emigrant trains line that station on every side, their cattle suffering more than in mid-winter. It was thought that the emigrants above and below Julesburg would also suffer severely and great loss ensue. The ferry was detained five hours in consequence.

It is blowing furiously here, and has the appearance of snow, and is growing cold.

Trouble Reported in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The *Times* of this city has information from Southern Kansas that sixty dragoons, under Captain STURGIS, accompanied by the Indian Agent, COWAN, had been driving the settlers from what is known as the Cherokee neutral lands. The *Times'* correspondent states that seventy-four houses had been burned and the occupants turned out. Much excitement prevailed in Southern Kansas, but it is thought the statements are greatly exaggerated.

A meeting of the citizens of this county was held last evening to devise plans for the general relief of sufferers in the Territory. A Committee was appointed to solicit immediate aid from the East. A Committee was also appointed to act in concert with other counties in the matter, and a call has been issued for a conference at Lawrence on the 14th of November.

The river at this point is exceedingly low, and navigation is difficult.

A Schooner Run Down by a Steamer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

It is reported that a mackerel schooner of Gloucester was recently run down by a steamer in a dense fog near Cape Canso, and, after floating two days

water-logged. Seven of the crew were washed overboard. The remaining nine took a boat, which capsized, and two men were devoured by sharks. The remaining seven recovered the boat, and two more died of exhaustion. The survivors were rescued by a Portuguese vessel and carried to St. Domingo, where the American Consul treated them kindly, and would send them home. No names are given.

News from the State Capital.

THE ANTI-RENT SUITS FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Anti-Rent suits were finally disposed of in the Supreme Court this morning. The Court of Appeals, it will be remembered, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court, which judgment was in favor of the landlord, and directed the record and proceedings to be committed to the Supreme Court. The *remittitur* was filed this morning, whereupon Judge HOGEBOOM directed an order to be entered declaring that the judgment of the Court of Appeals stands as the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that the plaintiff have execution against the defendants for damages and costs. Under the decision the landlord can proceed at once to issue executions of the judgments rendered for the recovery of the amount claimed, and also the costs of the different actions.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

This afternoon J. J. HERNANDEZ, a Spaniard, peddler of fancy goods, fired two pistol shots at Miss FANNY MAY, who had been employed as his bookkeeper, after which he fired a shot into his own body. Miss MAY was slightly wounded—HERNANDEZ, it is supposed, mortally. He has a wife and children. The supposed cause of the tragedy is unrequited and jealous attachment for Miss MAY, who is a respectable and handsome young woman.

Convicted of Forging Election Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Jury in the case of WM. BYRELY, tried on the charge of forging the election returns of the First Congressional District, thus defeating Mr. LEHMAN, the Democratic candidate, brought in a verdict of guilty this morning. His counsel will probably carry the case to the Supreme Court.

The Breckinridge Letter a Forgery.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE authorizes the announcement that the letter published over his signature, purporting to be addressed to Dr. J. T. P. COHOON, Elizabeth City, N. C., under date of the 5th inst., is a forgery. He has written no such letter.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

DOUGLAS is hailed enthusiastically along his route in Upper Georgia. Thousands of people greeted him at Atlanta.

Election in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 29.

Two Union Representatives to the Legislature were elected in this city to-day.

Suicide in Plymouth, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

SOUTHWORTH BARNES, a leading merchant and well-known citizen of Plymouth, committed suicide yesterday by drowning. Cause, mental depression.

Steamer Dixie Snagged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Steamer *Dixie*, from Shreveport for Alexandria, struck a snag on the 20th and sunk. The boat is a total loss, valued at $14,000; insured for $8,000.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The mails of the *Arabia* close at 8 o'clock tomorrow. She will sail at about 11.

Obituary.

PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Lieut. JOHN T. BARRAUD, of the Navy, died suddenly on Sunday night.

Health at Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Board of Health reports no fever.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. GRIFFIN Commander, from New-Orleans Oct. 23 and Havana Oct. 26, arrived last night.

There was very little of interest occurring at Havana.

On the 23d inst. a vessel with 400 negroes on board was brought into Havana by a Spanish man-of-war.

The steamer *Habana*, Capt. MCCONNELL, arrived on the 24th inst. from New-York.

The Sugar market was quiet, at about previous rates.

Fine Cuba Coffees $18@$18 50 per quintal.

Exchange—London, 60 days, 14@14⅛ premium; Paris, 60 days, 1@1¼ premium; New-York, 60 days, 3@4¼ premium; Baltimore, payable in New-York, 60 days, 4¼ premium.

We are under obligations to the Purser of the *Star of the West* for favors.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Steamer *De Soto* from Havana, 27th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The Havana Sugar market is unchanged. The growing crop is said to be in excellent condition, promising a heavy yield. Other articles are generally unchanged.

Amusements.

The weird and witching opera of *Der Freischutz* will be sung to-night at the Academy, and CARL FORMES, who is not only to the manor born but bred, will make his *début*, on this side of the water, in the grand *rôle* of *Casper*. The expansive Signor STIGELLI and the intense Madame FABBRI make up, with Mme. VON BERKEL, the thoroughly Teutonic cast of this truly Teutonic composition. The public ought to be happy, furthermore, to learn that the choral and orchestral department of VON WEBER'S masterpiece have received "great attention," not, we trust, altogether in vain. They certainly needed it.

The Formes-Fabbri dynasty having thus far prospered exceedingly, why should they not essay the revival of the Academy *matinées*. Light operas, easily mounted, such as *Il Barbiere*, could surely be given on Saturday mornings with equal advantage to the management, and to the large public which is virtually unable to attend the regular opera of the evening. The classicists opened their Winter campaign last evening at Dodworth's, with the first of Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' *soirées*. The Chamber Concert which first took root in this country at Boston, has nowhere more firmly fixed itself or flourished more brilliantly than in the Metropolis; and under the protecting and skillful care of such artists as Messrs. MASON, THOMAS BERGMANN, MOSENTHAL and MATZKA, its glory is not likely to fade. BEETHOVEN, SCHUBERT and the too inevitable SCHUMANN could ask no better or more loyal interpreters.

NIBLOS GARDEN—BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It did not need the attraction of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, in which Madam ANNA BISHOP, Dr. GUILMETTE, and other celebrated singers were to appear, with Mr. G. WASHBOURNE MORGAN, as pianist, to draw to this establishment, last evening, a crowd, even greater, if it could possibly be, than has greeted Mr. FORREST since the commencement of his present engagement. The occasion was the annual benefit of "the Widow and Orphan Fund of the New-York Fire Department," and to say that the theatre overflowed with human beings, and that, unable to get in, they ebbed backward to the street, and there surged to and fro, and dashed in breakers on the doorways, is to convey an idea even short of the reality. This vast crowd, we may suppose, came more from a sense of duty than from a desire to witness the performances, the attractions of which were very great. However that might be, they were there, thick as the falling leaves in the forest, and the ladies were almost as variegated and beautiful in their attire, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather. At least $1,000 were netted towards the fund, in advance of the expenses. We noticed all the prominent members of the Fire Department, as well as many of our leading citizens, present. Besides the concert, TOM TAYLOR'S popular Drama, "All that Glitters is not Gold" was played, Mr. CONWAY performing his renowned part of *Stephen Plum* in admirable style. The Fireman's Address, written by the late F. S. HILL, of Boston, and delivered by Mr. FISHER, was enthusiastically applauded. The farce of "Sudden Thoughts" set the audience to laughing rather than to thinking, and altogether the night's entertainments were a great success, due to the efforts of the *artistes* and *artists*, operatic and dramatic, who did themselves the honor to assist in so worthy a cause. Mr. FORREST sent a letter to the Board of Trustees, stating that he regretted his inability to appear, but inclosing a check for $100 in aid of the fund.

—Mr. Leaton, a cattle-drover, was arrested at Suspension Bridge, by the Chief of Police of Buffalo, on Friday last, in accordance with a request transmitted by telegraph from Mansfield, Ohio. He had a few days before obtained a large amount of money from the bank in Mansfield, on notes which he had procured from farmers and others, for the alleged object of purchasing cattle in the West. Soon after he left home his wife followed him, and suspicions were aroused that he designed absconding. When arrested he had $3,400 in gold and bank notes, the amount of the claim upon him. Mr. Leaton has heretofore sustained an unblemished reputation, and his wife is a member of one of the first families in Ohio.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CANADA.

Great Excitement in Reference to the Gold Mines in the Chaudiere River—Hundred Dollar Nuggets and lots of Gold Dust—An Adventurous Lawyer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1860.

It has been known for many years that there are extensive gold regions in Lower Canada. Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, the Provincial Geologist, has in his museum small phials, each containing the product of the washing of one bucket of sand from various rivers, and in some of them the quantity is quite considerable. On another occasion he discovered gold in the St. Francis, and tracked it up for more than 100 miles to rocks containing auriferous quartz veins. Various people in the vicinity of Quebec have for years been suspected of knowing where gold was to be found, and of procuring it whenever they wanted money—an utterly vague suspicion, but perhaps not as untrue as vague. And, two or three years ago, a company was formed in Montreal which actually carried on operations in the Chaudiere River, washing some $6,000 worth of gold from about half an acre of sand bar, but the work was discontinued, as it cost as much to get the gold as the gold was worth. Ever since, however, a few stray people have been at work in the neighborhood, making their living by gold-washing, and it has come to be a favorite jaunt for young people to go up the Chaudiere far enough to get gold for a ring or a breast-pin. Now, however, excitement has been kindled and has reached a very high pitch by circumstances which I will endeavor to narrate.

For months past, *habitans*, as the French Canadians are called, have been coming into Quebec with nuggets and dust, which they have sold to jewellers and others at considerably below the market value; and one HARRIS, a watchmaker, in particular, has thus bought some $700 or $800 worth of the precious metal. A day or two since, two men came in with nuggets to a considerable amount—one which I have seen, worth over $100, being bought by Mr. HARRIS for $60—and as almost every other person in the city saw some of the gold in question, it naturally became the theme of common conversation. One O'FARRELL, a notorious lawyer, once a member of Parliament, seems, however, to have been the first to take active measures for discovering where the gold was found. He got into company with the men, and after plying them with liquor liberally, talked gold to a very considerable extent, but never a word could he worm out as to where they got it. He nevertheless bribed the ostler at the inn where they stayed to find out for him where they lived, which was done accordingly.

I was in the Crown Lands Office, transacting bussiness, yesterday, when in came Mr. O'FARRELL, asking about mining licenses. One was shown him, but it was simply a license to look for the baser metals, and he was told that the form of those for searching and mining for gold and silver having been found unsatisfactory, and the changes to be made not having been decided upon by Government, he could not have one issued. He was further told that only two had ever been granted, and received some information as to the measure of success.

The next thing Mr. O'FARRELL did was to buy some old *habitans* clothes, made of grey homespun cloth, and, clad in these, he last night started for the residence of the men who came in with the nuggets. He speaks French as well as English, understands the ways of the people thoroughly, can hold his own in a rough and tumble fight as well as anybody, and if any man can find out where the secret treasures are, it is he. He asked one or two people to join him in his bit of adventure, but finally started alone. He made no secret of what he was about, talking of it to everybody who chose to listen.

Whether a rush will be made to the auriferous district or not, I cannot of course foretell. The fact is this, that certain *habitans* pick up lumps of gold, and men have brought hundreds of dollars worth of it into Quebec to sell. They have probably visited Montreal (and perhaps New-York,) on a similar errand. The excitement may lead to nothing, or it may lead to much. In the same region there has been a great deal of talk, for years, of the deposits of copper ore, but nothing was done, of any consequence, until the Acton mine was opened by Mr. SLEEPER—a circumstance which I was the first to make known to the New-York public through the TIMES. This mine turned out to have probably the richest ore in the world—the engraving in the *Illustrated London News*, a month ago, gives a good idea of the ease with which it is worked—and Mr. SLEEPER has sold out his interest in it to an American Company for $300,000!

I myself think there are rich gold fields in the eastern townships, as that part of Lower Canada is called where these discoveries have been made, and I think it would be worth the while of those who have the required experience to do a little prospecting there.

GOLD SUPPLIES IN THE QUEBEC MARKET.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

Whether it would be advantageous to the Province or otherwise, if a discovery of profitable gold mines should be made, may be matter of dispute. We are told the geologic formations are not such as to permit the existence of deposits in such quantities as would remunerate the miner. So were we told respecting copper. It was, first of all, found that copper had no existence in the region of the Townships; then when small bits were picked up, Science modified its views, and confidently told us it might possibly be had in "pockets." In the meantime, whether it is found in "pockets" or in quarries, they are digging out copper by the ton at Acton.

What if gold should also be found in similarly capacious "pockets"—even at the risk of putting the geologic nose out of joint? We cannot as yet decide, but habitants from the auriferous district of Lower Canada have recently sold large quantities to a jeweler in this city—not in parcels of dust, but in good solid nuggets, some of the value of $50 and upwards—slightly intermixed with quartz, but of wonderful purity as a whole. The real point of this gold discovery may not be traced for some time yet, as it is the interest of the fortunate owners of the secret to keep it concealed as long as possible. But that a limited number of unskilled miners of the ordinary class of *habitans* are in possession of a productive Canadian gold property, we have not even a shadow of doubt. The gold is here in tangible shape. Of this fact there can be no doubt, nor of the fact that it was purchased in its rough state from plain backwoodsmen. The only doubt that the rigid scientific man could possibly throw over the matter would be by drawing the inference that the men had found the gold in some other place than Canada; had possibly bought it of some Californian or Australian miners, and brought it to Quebec to deceive the public, and in order to inflict irreparable injury on the cause of science. Such inferences as these might possibly be drawn; but we think they would most probably be drawn by those who have published theories to maintain. However, it is well that there should be the most complete sifting of the evidence before the public mind is unduly excited. It will be possible, we believe, before many days are over, to throw more light on the subject.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF KINGS COUNTY.—Mr. THOMAS P. NORRIS, Superintendent of the Census Marshals in this County, made official returns yesterday as follows:

Wards.	1855.	1860.	Inc.	Dec.
1	6,441	6,968	527	
2	8,383	9,819	1,436	
3	8,900	10,018	1,187	
4	12,282	11,785	—	524
5	16,352	17,401	1,049	
6	18,490	22,720	4,230	
7	12,523	12,096	—	427
8	5,318	9,187	3,869	
9	9,133	17,351	8,218	
10	21,749	25,219	3,470	
11	22,213	28,826	6,613	
12	6,990	11,086	5,096	
13	14,044	17,982	3,938	
14	12,414	15,476	3,062	
15	6,559	10,567	4,008	
16	15,350	21,171	5,821	
17	5,508	7,946	2,438	
18	2,601	4,317	1,716	
19 (New Ward)	—	6,696	—	
Total City	205,250	266,674	61,424	951
			951	
Excess of increase over decrease			60,473	
Flatbush	2,280	3,470	190	
New-Lots	2,261	3,273	1,012	
New-Utrecht	2,730	2,781	51	
Flatlands	1,578	1,652	74	
Gravesend	1,256	1,286	30	
Total	11,105	12,462	1,357	
Total for Kings Co.	216,355	279,136	62,881	

In connection with this return, the Marshal says:

"I give the population of 1855, in order to show the growth of the City of Brooklyn for the last five years

It will be seen that the increase in this short period is 60,473, or within a fraction of 30 per cent. At this ratio of increase, Brooklyn would about double its population every 13 years.

By a simple calculation, based on an increase of 30 per cent. every five years, the following would be the result:

In 1865 Brooklyn would have a population of	347,000
In 1870	451,000
In 1875	586,000
In 1880	761,000
In 1885	1,000,000

It will be seen by the annexed table, that in two of the Wards—the Fourth and Seventh—there is a slight decrease in the population; but in the case of the Seventh, the Nineteenth should be added, as it was a part of the Seventh in 1855, and, if added to the Seventh now, would make an increase of 50 per cent. There is a large increase in the Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Wards. The two former have nearly doubled, the Ninth having the largest increase. It is probable that when the census returns for the whole Union are complete, it will be found that no cities of the larger class have grown so rapidly as Brooklyn and New-York. The growth of the large cities of Europe is not over 7 per cent. in five years.

The rapid growth of New-York and Brooklyn is, perhaps, unexampled in the history of the world.

Still, it is seriously believed by many that our population have not all been enumerated. But if this belief is well founded, it will apply with more force to all former enumerations of the people, as no former census shows so large an increase of population in five years.

There are, undoubtedly, a large class of persons in Brooklyn and New-York whose places of abode are constantly fluctuating, and it is probable that many thousands of our people have not been enumerated by the Marshals.

The actual population of Brooklyn to-day is not less, probably, than 300,000. Still it is probable that the census was never more fully taken than it has been this year.

I should state, in closing, that the Marshals experienced much difficulty in obtaining the required information while performing their difficult duties."

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—LEONARD HAFF and BENJAMIN SMITH, of Hempstead, went out on Monday morning to shoot ducks on South Bay. Seeing a flock of birds they both prepared to fire, being near each other in different boats, and lying down as usual in the bottom of their boats. SMITH fired first, and just as he rose up to see the effect of his shot, HAFF fired, and SMITH being in the exact range with his gun, received the entire charge in the back of his head, killing him instantly. Mr. HAFF was the brother-in-law of SMITH, who leaves a wife to mourn his sudden and terrible death. They were both members of the M. E. Church of Hempstead, and the event has cast a gloom over the neighborhood.

POLITICAL.—The Rocky Mountain Club held a business meeting in Musical Hall, last evening, when an address was made by Prof. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Treasurer of the Club intimated that they wanted to raise $500; $600 was subscribed in less than fifteen minutes.... The Banner Club of the Third Assembly District held a mass meeting last evening, at the corner of Hoyt and Bergen streets. There was a large attendance. An address to workingmen was delivered by OLIVER T. BEARD, Esq ...The Opposition in the Fifth Assembly District fused last night upon WM. C. JONES, the Douglas candidate.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. MARY PARKER, residing at No. 323 Fulton-avenue, committed suicide some time on Thursday night, by jumping into a cistern in the rear of her residence. A difficulty with her husband was the immediate cause of the act. They had lived apart for some time, and on Monday he agreed to call upon her and arrange to live together again. She waited all day in anxious expectation of his arrival. He did not call to see her, and she resolved upon ending her troubles by suicide.

BURGLARY.—The house of the Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, corner of South Fifth and Fifth streets, was entered by burglars Monday evening, who carried away a quantity of clothing. Two men are in the Kings County Jail awaiting trial for robbing the house of Mr. STUDLEY on the 15th of July last.

RAILROAD OPENING.—The Grand-street Railroad was formally opened yesterday afternoon, on which occasion the Directors, with invited guests, passed over the road, and partook of a dinner.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Sessions yesterday, and having completed the labor before them, were discharged. They have in all presented 140 indictments during the session.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY OF BROOKLYN.

Opening of the New Hall—Lecture by Jas. T. Brady.

The new Hall of the Brooklyn Athenæum was opened to the public last evening, and the introductory lecture of the season delivered by JAMES T. BRADY. The Hall has undergone so many and so important changes in its interior arrangements as to merit its descriptive term, "new." Scarce a vestige of the old time square barn of a room remains. In its place the Brooklynites have a commodious and well-arranged hall, in every respect worthy of their city. And to honor its initiation, the beauty and intelligence of Brooklyn came out in goodly numbers last evening, in spite of the muddy condition of the pavements, and the prevailing dampness of the evening. Perhaps, too, they were moved by a laudable desire to assist Mr. BRADY in solving the self-proposed question embodied in the subject-title of his lecture, "Who are we?"

Punctual to the hour of 8, Mr. BRADY made his appearance on the platform. After a few preliminary remarks, in relation to the present flourishing condition of the Society, Mr. JAMES W. FROTHINGHAM, its President, introduced the lecturer to his audience as "the Reverend JAMES T. BRADY."

Mr. BRADY opened his lecture by remarking that the last time he had the pleasure of appearing before a Brooklyn audience, he was introduced by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, as Gov. BRADY, one of those felicitous figures, this was, in which that gentleman is fond of indulging. The title then bestowed was facetious enough, but this evening his worthy friend, the President, had rivaled it.

After complimenting the refinement and intelligence of the audience assembled, Mr. BRADY remarked that he felt himself imbued with it, somewhat in the manner that CHARLES LAMB wittily remarked, after attending a Quaker meeting, that he had bathed in a profound stillness. He had chosen a question as the subject of his lecture, firstly, because it is convenient to ask questions; secondly, because it is akin to professional duties to do it. We lawyers, said he, find it easier to ask questions than to answer them, and I think by the time I have concluded my remarks you will all coincide with lawyers, in that respect at least, as you reiterate my title subject, and ask "Who are we?" showing by the question that no instruction has been imparted. He felt himself in the same condition of the American in Liverpool who, when asked why Yankees always answer one question by asking another, responded, "Do we?" But he believed this question should be answered. The national response is, we are the Anglo-Saxon. But there is a difference between the propensities of Englishmen and ourselves on this subject. When dissertation turns on tobacco, revolvers, pumpkins, &c., they call us Yankees, but they change this euphonious appellation with circumstances. The London *Times*, for instance, when Gen. SCOTT marched with his brave forces for the plains of Mexico, predicted that few Yankees would return alive; but when the stars and stripes floated over the towers of Monterey, and the eagle, bird of victory perched upon our banner, "Behold!" said they, "the triumph of the Anglo-Saxon race!" But the term Anglo-Saxon excludes Celts, and against this exclusion, as a Celt, he respectfully objected. Like Irishmen generally he had no idea of underrating himself, and felt uncomfortable under the exclusion. He was rather proud of his ancestors, for every Celtic family had a dim tradition among them that all of their ancestors who were not kings were saints.

But the name Anglo-Saxon does more injustice still. It excludes the Norman element, and with what justice he proposed to show. And again, it excludes the original Briton. Mr. BRADY fortified his position by historical illustrations and quotations from MACAULEY and WALTER SCOTT. That we might not be too fond of dating our birth from the Saxons he referred back to the twilight of and superstition which enslaved those worthies until a late period, belief in witchcraft, putting the accused to ordeals by fire and by water; to the custom of swearing a man by calling in his neighbors to place their hands upon his knee, and then having him place his on top of all, and swear himself innocent, in which case they believed him guiltless; to the mother of EDWARD, who amused herself by walking over heated plowshares—she could not have had tender feet, or else some magical salve was in vogue in those days. In allusion to the fact that the murderer of an Alderman in those primitive days was punished by a fine of thirty shillings, Mr. BRADY said he did not know how the price of Aldermen ranged on the Brooklyn side of the water, but that on the other it would be thought that the good Saxons affixed too low a valuation.

The case of GUY FAWKES was cited as an instance of judicial cruelty; while he said that to the credit of CROMWELL this circumstance must be placed, namely, that during his Protectorate not a single case of torture occurred. Mr. BRADY requested some American to tell him the national character of the American people—to explain how the Massachusetts farmer and the South Carolina planter could be assimilated by any idiosyncracy—what common name should be applied to them to comprehend and express the character and peculiarities of both.

In allusion to the Prince's Ball, Mr. BRADY spoke of the youth of the managing committee; to him there was a freshness about the whole affair, suggestive of the unfolding rose-bud. Snow decorated his own head; and he would not speak irreverently of age; but the idea occurred to him that had the managing gentlemen only kept still long enough, they might have been mistaken, as the first Judges of Rome were by the barbarians, for marble statues. Mr. BRADY said that in speaking the word Yankee, he did so with a deference which knew no limit. The Yankee was bound to be master of this world's affairs. He belongs everywhere; when a restaurant is found in the desert, supplying hot cakes to all comers, it is sure to be engineered by a Yankee. Everywhere the Yankee is visible; buying up fruits, bringing out mines, developing the earth's resources. How is he to be compared or assimilated to any other type of humanity?

Truth is an eternal fire, kindled on God's own altar. Many enlightened men have pronounced the Republic a failure, and urged another form of government; but if we cannot govern ourselves, who is to govern us? With what other form of government shall we supplant our own? Shall we found upon the English system—take their civil representation, established Church, and liberty of the people? To some minds LOUIS NAPOLEON was the beau ideal of a ruler. But he was obliged to keep 80,000 or 100,000 men continually under arms in the city of Paris, and dare not permit a hand-organ grinder to play the "Marseilles," the air to which the Malakoff was taken, though his organ was attuned to it, and he could not change it for another. In walking our streets banners and devices of all kinds may be met, and yet no authority thinks of interfering: our Government rests in conscious strength. He compared American institutions with others—the American revolver with the Italian stiletto.

Mr. BRADY concluded by saying that politicians and statesmen may predict as they please, the American people will always remain the American people. They can never be made anything else than a body of freemen. Go abroad as I have done, and see an American vessel, and when found take off the hat reverentially and look with streaming eyes at the spangled pennant, praying "God bless it!" and none would speak of the instability of American institutions. We are a race made up of the elements of all mankind, seeking our destiny everywhere. Yet that destiny is to be bound together closer than in the embrace of railroads; it is written in the hearts of our people, and will endure to the ending of time.

Mr. BRADY was interrupted by repeated applause, and when he concluded his remarks the audience indulged in a general percussion of hands.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

A WHOLE REGIMENT OF RECRUITS FOR TEXAS.

Yesterday the authorities of the head-quarters of the army in this City, again proceeded to Governor's Island to inspect a large detachment of United States troops, which is to join a force comprising the strength of an entire regiment, that will leave the different recruiting stations to-day for Texas. The New-York Companies were mustered in the season uniform, and looked well. They are all young men recruited within the Metropolitan station, and are of various nationalities, the Irish predominating. It is worthy of remark that the interior of the States is contributing just now, a greater quota to our army than ever before. Of the batch to depart this forenoon, quite a large number is composed, apparently, of mechanics and agriculturists from the rural districts, who have been enticed from home by the glowing rendezvous advertisements in the newspapers, and who have no idea of the privations and suffering incident to military life in the far West. Graduates of Woolwich, Newbridge, London; Dublin and Edinburgh, who either took French leave from the British army, or serve out their time and emigrate to join a better paid force in this hemisphere, also constitute a good portion of these recruits; and experienced officers prefer them to less tried men.

Annexed is a detailed account of the Companies mustered at the several forts yesterday:

FOR TEXAS.

	Men.
Companies A and F, 2d Cavalry, at Fort Mason	56
Company —, 2d Cavalry, at Camp Colorado	19
Company C, at Fort Inge	54
Companies D and H, at Camp Cooper	56
Company E, at Camp Baranea	15
Company G, Camp on the Rio Grande	35
Company I, at Camp Verde	35
Company K, at Camp Wood	20
Companies F and K, 1st Artillery, at Fort Duncan	10
Companies L and M, at Fort Brown	44
Companies B and C, at Fort Cobb	94
Company E, at Fort Arbuckle	15
Companies G and I, at Fort Chadbourne	15
Company H, 1st Infantry, at Camp Cooper	12
Company K, 1st Infantry, at Fort Lancaster	12
Five Companies 3d Infantry at Fort Clark	150
Five Companies 3d Infantry at Ringgold Barracks	150
Total	800

The men for Companies B, D, E, H and K, Second Cavalry, go direct to Fort Leavenworth, there to take charge of 176 horses, and proceed with them overland to Texas. They will also take 156 horses for six Companies of the First Cavalry. The recruits for Companies A, C, F, G and I, Second Cavalry; the Third Artillery; Company K, of the First and Third Infantry, go in the *Star of the South* to Indianola and Brazos San Jago, all to be landed at the former place, except those for Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks. The detachment for Jefferson will join the others *en route*. The recruits for Company K, First Infantry, will march to their forts, *via* Fort Smith.

The following officers were ordered some time since to accompany these recruits; Capt. Palmer, Lieuts. Kenner, Garrard, Jenifer, Chambliss, Phifer, Arnold, Sweet, Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Lewis Jackson, Capt. Judd, Lieuts. Winder, Sinclair, Chandler, Brooks, Brennan, Allig, Shiply, Hopkins, Waller.

Relief for the Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

G., $1; L. T., $1; Prayer Meeting, Coulterville, Ill., $4; Mission Sunday School, St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, $2 50; Mrs. Kidder and others, St. Johnsbury, $5; Cash, $2; Wm. Whitlock, through F. S. Winston, Esq., $50; Jacob Helm, Williamsport, Penn., $70; G. W. T., $10; O. S., Brooklyn, $5; Mrs. Bliss, $5; A. W. R., $5; Harlem, N. Y., $5; Rev. A. L. Chapin, Amsterdam, N. Y., $1; C. H. Shipman, $100; H. G., $5; First Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, $13; Reimer & Meeke, $25; E. M. Mitchell, Newton, N. J., $1; A Friend to Missions, $10; F. W. G., Hartford, Conn., $5; A Lonely Widow, $5; James W. Beekman, $50; D. M., $10; Cazenovia, N. Y., $5; Mary Sill, Old Lyme, $5; E. W. A., $2; H. G. L., $10; Friend, Steubenville, Ohio, $5; Mrs. P. L. O., Newark, N. J., $6; Mrs. P. T., Newark, N. J., $1. Total, $423 50; previously acknowledged, $18,544 89—$18,967 39.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treas., No. 95 Front-street.

A NEW DIRECTORY.—The canvass for a United States Directory of manufacturers, importers, and wholesale dealers, is progressing in the Metropolis, under the superintendence of Messrs. ADAMS, SAMPSON & Co., the publishers of the New-York and New-England Directories, and other similar works. The work is one that will be found very useful in every business community. All names are inserted without charge, and no money is taken by the agents in advance of publication.

Infant Beauty.

"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89
William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
Superior fitting Shirts made to order.
Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker, knit, and Merino Half-hose.
Dressing-Robes, Shawls, Blankets, &c.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Bartlett's Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—For warming churches, dwellings, stores, &c., are the best. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers No. 426 Broadway. Send for a Circular.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Union or Dissolution.
THE UNION CANNOT
AND
SHALL NOT BE DISSOLVED.
THE TRIBUNE OF TO-DAY
Contains the Speech of
JOHN MINOR BOTTS,
At Lynchburgh, Va.,
On the 18th of October.—Price Two Cents.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—BRIGGS.—On this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at the Memorial Church, by Rev. Mark F. Cook, W. IRVING ADAMS to CLARA, only daughter of Hon. George Briggs, all of this City.

☞ Saratoga papers please copy.

OTTEWELL—DAY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell, CHARLES W. OTTEWELL to MARGARET DAY, all of this City.

HAINES—TRUMAN.—At Trenton, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 26, by Rev. J. L. Smith, Mr. WM. P. HAINES and Miss HARRIET TRUMAN, both of Loganville, N. J.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

TALBOT—STORM.—At Hudson, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. D. D. Demarest, Mr. EDWARD R. TALBOT of New-York, to Miss LEONORA C. STORM, of the former place.

MAURAN—WOOD.—At Hackensack, Rockland County, the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. A. S. Freeman, of Hempstead, Saxton B. MAURAN, of New-York, to VIRGINIA STOAT, daughter of Charles Wood, Esq.

DIED.

KERR.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, suddenly, JENNIE, infant daughter of John and Jane A. Kerr, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 East 30th-st.

HARPER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, JACOB SLEEPER HARPER, eldest son of Joseph W. Harper, Jr., aged 5 years and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at No. 109 Lexington-av. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AL-BURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINE TUCKER, wife of Rev. John Al-Burtis.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons Edward K. and Clement W. Al-Furtis, and those of her late son-in-law, Frederick W. Barclay, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

GILBERT.—In

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman who can give good reference, a place as chambermaid; willing also to assist in washing and ironing; she may be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or to take care of children, and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 West 19th-st., rear building, 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing or sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 130½ West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A grown girl, 17 years of age, a situation as chambermaid or care of children, and is a good plain sewer; is used to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, off Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as the former and waitress; none but respectable American families need apply. Call at No. 425 6th-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a most respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine sewing; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 20 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY HAVing no further need of the services of a good faithful girl, would like to procure her a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 218 East Broadway, corner of Clinton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY, BREAKing up housekeeping, desires to procure a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 9 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; would go as laundress. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse. Would like to go to New-Orleans for the Winter. Call at No. 463 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Three years' City reference. Call at No. 53 West 12th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A German girl a situation in an American family as chambermaid and plain sewing. Call at No. 216 Mulberry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid, nurse or waiter. Apply at her late employer's, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to travel with the family. Can be seen at No. 128 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED by a respectable woman a situation as chambermaid or as cook, and to assist in the washing of a small family. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 132 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a small private family; can be seen at her last employer's; good reference can be given. Call at No. 5 West 21st-st. Can be seen from 11 until 3 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 103 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—WANTed, situations, by two competent women; one as chambermaid and to do the fine washing or plain sewing; and the other as waitress; has done nothing but waiting for the last six years; has lived with the best families, and can produce the best testimonials. Apply at No. 161 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family, and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse to take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a faithful Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 43 West 31st-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soup, jellies, ices, &c., in French and English style; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry of all kinds; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop skirt factory, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook, and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman now disengaged; has filled the situation for a number of years in the old country and in this country; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, made dishes, boning game and fowls; has good City reference. Call at No. 2 Bowling Green. Ring the bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given as to capability and sobriety; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 203 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the College.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands making bread and pies, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two year's reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game, ices, jellies, and bread and biscuit baking, in the best manner. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Cornelia-st., between 4th and Bleecker, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has many years' experience in this country cooking; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, puddings, and all kinds of desserts; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., and first floor on second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, all sorts of desserts, &c.; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has had good experience in the best of families; understands marketing and cooking in every style. Can give satisfactory references. Call at 20 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman to cook, and to assist in washing; is a first-rate baker, washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook; understands bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 23 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years in one family; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 West Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 593 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, in a first-class family; she thoroughly understands her business. Call until Saturday at her present employers. No. 19 West 9th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 242 West 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-class cook, and has no objection to go a short distance out of the City; unexceptionable reference given. Can be seen for two days at 3 Green-lane, second house from Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thorough professed cook; understands her business thoroughly; has six years' reference; no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go a short distance to the country. Call for or address C. M. D., No. 43 West 30th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook; understands her business well; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in washing: has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook; is a good baker, and understands soups, meats, poultry and game: willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days in the bakery, No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls, one as plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook and to wash and iron, and as chambermaid and waitress by two competent girls, who lived four years with their late employer; call at No. 158 3d-av., north of 16th-st., during two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a German Protestant girl, as good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; she is willing to make herself useful; call at No. 37 Allen-st., in the candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands her business well; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a good washer and ironer, and has good City references. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, front room, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, No. 89 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 76 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the grocery-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; can be seen at her last place No. 122 Fourth-st., 2d door from West-10th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A PERMAnent situation by a respectable Protestant woman as dressmaker; is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing. Call at, or address No. 20 13th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent and experienced dressmaker to go out to a few families by the day or week. Call, all this week, at No. 381 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A widow (Protestant) woman wants a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress; is competent to remodel ladies or children's dresses, &c. Address No. 178 3d-av., in Mr. Campbell's dry-goods store, for two days.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE LAdies and employing public generally, can secure at our establishment the most reliable and respectable help of every description. Being 11 years established, it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn. A large selection on hand every day, many of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a good housekeeper in a private family, institution or seminary; she thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches; she also is a well-educated person, who is capable of taking a position as teacher or housekeeper; can give the best of City reference. Address F. S., No. 392 Bridge-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 3 days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by an American widow, who understands her business, and is competent to take charge of a family or hotel; would prefer a hotel. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Madison-square Post-office, for two days. Reference given.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small, private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is obliging, and has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl, to do general housework for a small private family; or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Ludlow-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; City references. Address E. A., in care of Godfrey, Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; is not afraid of a large wash; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get the washing of two or three gentlemen or gentleman and lady for the winter. Call at No. 150 Eighth-st., between 5th and 6th-av., second story, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-rate laundress, who can take the charge of washing and ironing, a situation in a private family; good City reference can be given. Inquire No. 131 24th-st., cor. 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS regular laundress, by a respectable young woman. Inquire of her present employer, at No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 112 8th-st., (Clinton-place,) in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse for small children; has lived 2½ years with her present employer, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; the care of an infant preferred; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 230 7th-av., 2 doors from 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant person; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has unquestionable reference. Call at No. 115 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptional references can be forwarded; no objections to going South for the Winter with a respectable family. Call or address, for two days, No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference can be given, on calling at No. 166 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, employment by the day or otherwise, to wash or house-clean; she would clean either offices, reading-rooms, or any other sort of employment required; she is a first-class cook; can give the best reference both in town and country. Can be seen at No. 19 East 11th-st., in the rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes, and do hair-dressing, or as ladies' maid; best of references given. Call at No. 18 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork or see to a couple of grown children; has the best of City reference; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 44 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, reliable girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as seamstress and dressmaker or family seamstress; makes children's clothes, and is quick at the needle; wages $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress or plain cook, or laundress; does up linen in style. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands all family sewing, and cuts and fits children's clothes; can operate; would assist in chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman accustomed to the care of children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good recommendations. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as laundress and lady's maid; has no objection to travel; understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse and one that fully understands how to instruct children. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 165 West 18th-st., for two days, in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a smart, tidy Protestant young girl as waitress; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; will be found neat, willing, and obliging, with the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, by a young woman of respectable character; can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 18th st., corner of 9th-av.

AS WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED situations by two respectable young girls; one as first-class waitress, and the other as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses of all kinds, and has worked at the trade, and understands her business thoroughly; have no objection to go together; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND a situation for a young woman, with a fine breast of milk. Apply at No. 290 2d-av., third door above 18th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or lady's maid to a family going to California on the steamer of the 11th; she offers her services as an equivalent for her passage. Call on, or address, for one week, Miss WHITE, No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ALL EMPLOYERS OF RESPECTABILITY can immediately obtain, nice, tidy, well recommended servant girls of all stations and various nations, at the first-class Female Employment Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Over 70 girls at the office every day.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPer's situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is an excellent penman, and can be highly recommended as regards honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man lately arrived from the old country, (a passenger belonging to the ill-fated steamship *Connaught*,) as clerk or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., No. 29 2d-st., for two days.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Russian young man, 19 years of age, as clerk or light porter in some manufacturing business; has the best of reference for capability, industry and steadiness. Address JOHN F. MEYERS, No. 73 1st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a first-class man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in England; will be found a first-rate trainer, both of saddle and harness, and anything connected with the several diseases of the horse and his treatment. Has 8 years of the best City reference. Address H. A., at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Address McS., Box 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 56 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single middle-aged man, who fully understands his business; can furnish undoubted references from his last and former employers as to qualification; is well acquainted with the City; will be found honest and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety, and can be recommended as such by his late employers. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well, and can produce good City references. Call or address No. 319 3d-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant single man as coachman; understands his business; has lived with the best families in the City. Address A. P. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, to whom he will give a good recommendation. Address B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom; understands his business, knows the City well, and comes well recommended from his last employer; no objections to go South. Address JAMES, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A GOOD MAN, (PROTestant) as farmer, coachman and gardener, with the best of reference, wants a situation; is a good driver and groom; will do all the chores about the place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, 24 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom, &c.; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a steady and careful driver. Has good recommendations from his last place. Address W. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as groom, or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man, a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business; would see to a furnace; is not afraid of hard work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man 16 years old, as coachman or stable boy; has good reference from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR STABLEMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and stableman; has the most excellent recommendations for sobriety and capability. Address W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener, by a Scotchman, married, no children; wife is a first-class cook or dairy woman; or would engage as a single man; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, an situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, wish situations with a gentleman in the country; understand their business; got good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A single man, who understands the laying out of grounds in the most approved taste, management of cold and hot graperies, green house and gardening in general; good reference given. Apply at Mapes' Agricultural warehouse No. 126 Nassau-st., for three days, for P. C.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations for a man and wife; the man as gardener and to look after a horse, or to work on a farm; the wife as cook or washer and ironer; willing to make themselves useful; good reference. Call on, or address S. D., at W. Elliott's, No. 31 John-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a man and his wife, without incumbrance, a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, cows and farming in general; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; are willing to make themselves generally useful; have good reference. Address O. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and not afraid of hard work; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or No. 50 4th-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a first-class groom and coachman; has the best of references as to capability, industry, honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 3 Garden-row, cor. 6th-av. and 11th-st., N. Y.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A gentleman's family, as waiter, by a young unmarried man, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can come well recommended. Apply at Thomas Louden's restaurant, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, who thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family; has the best City reference; no objections to travel. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Swiss, as waiter in a private family, who has lived in his last place four years; can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 37 13th-st., second floor, front room, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young unmarried man, as waiter in a gentleman's family; has the best of references, and no objections to go South if required. Address D. M., No. 871 Broadway fruit store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of City reference from his last employer; address J. R., No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., Daniel Noonan's grocery store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, steady man, in a private family, as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, for two days.

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR WILL BE GIVEN TO any one assisting a gentleman, not previously in business, to enter a mercantile office or join some respectable business. Salary not so much an object as opportunities of acquiring business information. Communications will be considered confidential. Address, in first instance, ALPHA, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL GERMAN BOYS' EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 695 6th-av. A charitable institution for the benefit of the homeless suffering boys of the City. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and families will consult their interest by calling.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of his real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and distant only six miles from foot of 10th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 3,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet; a dock, 160 feet in length, is already built on it. 138th-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem River directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.: he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 509, laws of 1859) by the Legislature, which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York. G. MORRIS.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house, in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 79 and 81 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and approved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, hardwood doors, black walnut stairs. Also, two brown-stone houses on Lexington-av. Price $10,000. terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises, 34th-st. in a one hundred-foot street.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE OWNER GOING Abroad.—A fine house on 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; four-story, brown-stone, with every improvement and convenience, 25 by 60; has just been painted throughout and put in prime order. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Mortgagee sale of the entire stock of a manufacturer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furnitnre of various kinds; centre-table, etageres, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and will be sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Mattean, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, DeBlock, Ecimont, Ommegauck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery (excepting family portraits) as left by him at his decease.

The gallery will be open to public exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design from SATURDAY, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M. Catalogues may be had from the auctioneers, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb miaco cabinets, shawl boxes, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet boat, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.

Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.

Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Fordham, Westchester County, ¼ mile from the Fordham Depôt, on the road to McComb's Dam, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. John B. Haskin: Household furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood etagere, French plate pier glasses, richly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by T. Gilbert, of Boston; Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood centre-tables, mahogany extension dining-table, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated salvers, glassware, cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., &c. Trains will leave 36th-st. depôt at 8¼ and 11 o'clock, for the above station.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31st., at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.: A fine pair bay horses 15.3 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, long tails, gentle and kind and sold only for want of use. Also, a fine dark brown horse, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high, good saddle-horse, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, very stylish driver—sold only for want of use. Also, a black horse 15¾ hands high, 8 years old and very stylish.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of heavy goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTings, books, &c., by PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 29 Butler-st., Brooklyn, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, fine paintings, engravings, 600 volumes of valuable books, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 58 West 18th-st., will be sold, all the contents of the house, consisting of a large lot of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, fancy parlor ornaments, elegant piano-forte, with other articles usually found in a gentleman's residence.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' half-welt, double sole and water-proof boots.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUTOGRAPHS!—AUTOGRAPHS!—GREAT sale of over 2,000 autograph letters and documents, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., THIS DAY, at 6½ P. M., at the Irving Building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

CAMELIAS. IXORAS, LYCOPODIUMS, double Chinese primroses, ferns, &c., &c., at auction on FRIDAY, 2nd November, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock. A fine selection of choice plants from Mr. Louis Menaud, Albany, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard G. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John G. Aitman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Berkley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HARMANUS B. DURYEA, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. STANLEY and MARY L. STANLEY, his wife, defendants—Summons—To the Defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 30th day of October, inst., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1860. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH, HAMILTON D. WILSON, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor. au15-law6mW*

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the current rates of other Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at NO. 74 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
REDEEMABLE 1st JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 3,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 106 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, *via* Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $150,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE, THOMAS BROOKS, JAMES HOW, } Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 47TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—New-York, Oct. 30, 1860. A Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable Nov. 1, at the Banking House. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF CITY OF Louisville, issued to the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date at the Bank of America.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

$500,000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER cent Stock, (late loan,) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of mature years (48,) but never married, with an irreproachable character and good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, of prudent and domestic habits, and high social position, liberally educated, with refined manners, intellectual tastes and Christian principles, highly connected, and with some means, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, or young widow, possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to wedlock. Address, only in earnest, stating particulars, S. M. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, New-York City.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO thinks he is of prepossessing appearance, would like to meet with some young lady with a view to marriage. He wears a juvenile goatee, brushes his hair agonizingly, wears excruciating scarfs, an aggravating watch chain, and gets himself up, as he thinks, perfectly regardless of expense. He uses only "Solace" tobacco, if that may be an additional attraction. Any young lady who thinks she will be made happy by a union with such a young man, will please address, stating where an interview may be had, H. G., Box No. 3,511 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—TWENTY-four inch cylinder. It is in the best running order, and is nearly new. Can be seen at No. 187 West 42d-st., in the rear. Sold for the want of use.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de l'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints. Price 35 and 75 cents per box. Prepared by Prout & Harsant, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. BIRCEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV-ED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA, } Committee.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners for macadamizing a certain road in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, to Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the proposals will be opened.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Ralph H. Smith, in the village of West Farms, until said date. The work is divided into three sections. Bids will be received for each one separate or for the whole. The proposals must be accompanied by two sufficient sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, as they may deem best for the interest of the town.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
JOHN PIERCE,
RALPH H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls, by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals, as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SH

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

Glentworth, Wm. N. McIntyre, Noah A. Childs and P. W. Engs. These bodies met yesterday, at No. 59 William-street, where they had a long and animated discussion, which resulted in referring the whole subject to a Committee of three, consisting of Joshua J. Henry, Col. Joseph D. Baldwin and Capt. Gustavus W. Smith, the chief spirit of the Breckinridge organization. In the hands of this Committee the entire question is left, and as they decide Messrs. WOLFE and WARD have agreed to act. This Special Committee were to meet privately last evening at Thorpe's Hotel, in Fourth-avenue, but as Col. BALDWIN could not be present, the momentous decision cannot be announced or arrived at before this afternoon.

To the Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: It may not be generally known to you that section 1 of chapter 246, Laws of 1860, repeals so much of chapter 294, Laws of 1857, as relates to the filling of vacancies in your respective offices, as well as the appointment thereof; and that unless such vacancy is filled by the Board of Supervisors, or the Supervisor residing nearest to the Election District where the vacancy exists, on or before the day of the election, the validity of the election in such District, or of the canvassing of the votes therein, may be called in question.

The names of many who have been appointed do not appear in the Directory, and cannot, therefore, easily be found. Up to last Winter the law was that if only one Canvasser presented himself at the close of the polls, he might fill the vacancies, but this has been repealed.

No person is eligible to the position unless he is a voter in the Ward in which the Election District is situated for which he is appointed. You should see to the above and proper for you, in your respective Wards, to [illegible] other immediately, and [illegible] are duly qualified or not, and [illegible] filled promptly; or, if a [illegible] is likely to be absent on account of illness or other engagement, to name another to the proper Supervisor in [illegible]

So far as the Inspectors are concerned, there will be no time for [illegible] after sunrise on the day of the election. They appointed before the day of the election, you must qualify before the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and if on the day of the election, then before the Supervisor making the appointment. Registrars are required to be residents and voters in the Election District where they act. Poll Clerks must be Police Commissioners, sworn in [illegible] and may reside anywhere, and be [illegible] A DISTRICT CANVASSER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Union.

The Young Men's Republican Union held their regular meeting last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. CHARLES S. RODGERS introduced Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who delivered an address, occupying over two hours and a half, to a large audience. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the brutal assault of Marshal RYNDERS on Mr. TAPPAN and his relative—stating (as he had that day been informed) a witness was ready to testify that RYNDERS actually tore the hair out of the head of Mr. WM. BARNEY, and that one of the bystanders picked up a lock of it from the floor. Such brutality was compared to the even infamous attack on CHARLES SUMNER. In close connection with this was related the incident that occurred during the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Senate Chamber. His innocent inquiry about the seat of Mr. SUMNER made even the person interrogated blush for shame. Mr. TILTON depicted the mongrel character of the Fusion ticket—in the alliance of the Messrs. BROOKS and Archbishop HUGHES—predicting its overwhelming defeat. The audience broke up with three cheers for Mr. TILTON.

Fusion Repudiated in New-Jersey.

At a meeting held at the Astor House, New-York, on the 30th October, called by JACOB VANDATTA, Esq., member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the United States, for New-Jersey, is was unanimously

Resolved, That whereas, the State Central Committee have recently, in violation of the express instructions given them by the State Convention of New-Jersey, held on the 25th day of July last, at which Electors of the regular Democracy were nominated, contrary to repeated pledges ignoring such power, and to the wishes and expectations of the true friends of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, attempted to defeat the regular organization thereof, by forming an Electoral ticket on which are embraced elements antagonistic to the principles of "non-intervention." Now, therefore,

Resolved, That, adhering to the principles enunciated in past Conventions of the Democratic Party, we reëstablish and confirm the electoral ticket formed by the State Convention aforesaid; and, utterly ignoring and repudiating affiliation with the spurious offshoot of Democracy known as the Seceders, pledge ourselves to support none other than electors favorable to the election of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON; and call upon the honest voters of New-Jersey not to succumb to the treachery by which their rights are sought to be invaded, but to stand firm by their time-honored principles and platforms. And,

Whereas, It appears that one of the electors on the regular ticket, by reason of holding an office is, by the provision of the Constitution, disqualified from holding that position, we nominate THOMAS N. MCCARTER, of Sussex County, in the stead of DANIEL S. ANDERSON, as such elector.

The following is the straight DOUGLAS ticket for New Jersey: Joel Parker, William Cook, Abraham W. Nash, Joseph Vliet. Moses Wills, Thomas N. McCarter, Theodore Runyon. Which we earnestly recommend to the support of the people of New-Jersey:

Jacob Vannatta,	James M. Scovil,	G. B. Adrain,
Wm. M. Babbitt,	R. D. McClelland,	E. S. Carpenter,
Edward C. Moore,	D. S. Anderson,	George B. Halsted,
D. C. McGuinn,	N. Dalrimple,	J. Riggs,
D. S. Budd,	E. R. Riley,	Milton Baldwin.

Congress—Long and Staten Islands.

A conference yesterday between the friends of various aspirants for the Union nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District, embracing the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, and the rural townships of Kings, resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. JENNINGS, the Bell-Everett nominee, and of Mr. GARDNER, one of the Democratic nominees, in favor of Mr. EDWARD HENRY SMITH, of Suffolk. So the Union opposition to the present Republican member, Mr. CARTER, is complete.

A Card from Mr. B. F. Camp.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say, in reply to your remarks upon my nomination in this morning's TIMES, that I reside in Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., and nowhere else; that I have no house in Madison-avenue, having recently sold the one I did formerly own there; that I have owned the farm on which I live in Somers for at least eight years past; that I did not seek the appointment of Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, but consented, with much reluctance, to the application of the parties most deeply interested; that I did not swear that I was a resident of this City, as my affidavit will show; that I did not seek the nomination of the Republicans of my District for Assembly, but was much surprised by finding it conferred on me.

I will only say farther, that no Republican living in the District has intimated to me or any known friends any desire that I should withdraw, or that another should be nominated in my stead; and I am quite sure that my excellent friend, Mr. HUBBELL—whose course as a legislator I have always heartily approved—would not now accept the nomination if I were to decline it. But I never had a thought of withdrawing; and, so long as the opposition to me is confined to the Democrats of the District and to a few persons in the City of New-York, I see no reason for any other action on my part than a hearty support of the Republican cause and all its candidates.

Yours, BENJ. F. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

[Our statement that Mr. CAMP had a house in Madison-avenue was based on reference to that authority commonly regarded as reliable—*Trow's New-York Directory* for the present year. In this book Mr. CAMP figures as carrying on the business of a builder at No. 12 Chambers-street, and having his residence at No. 116 Madison-avenue. As for his statement that he did not seek to be appointed Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, only consenting "with great reluctance" to become a candidate for that post at the solicitation of the parties "most interested," we must leave this point to the judgment of all who read the proceedings which transpired in the Supreme Court before Judge LEONARD. If Mr. CAMP was not a candidate, and a very eager candidate, for the Receivership, his course was certainly of a kind not to justify the belief that he would only accept such a position with "great reluctance." Mr. CAMP further favors us with the gratuitous assurance that he never sought the nomination for Assembly in the Third District of Westchester, seeming on the whole to be rather surprised that such an honor should have been tendered. As to the grounds of surprise, those are of course things properly pertinent only to Mr. CAMP's own breast, but inasmuch as we never charged him with any undue exertions to secure the nomination, the stress which he lays upon this portion of his letter must pass for nothing.]

Mr. Hotaling's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of my speech on Monday evening, you make me say that the Free States had an area of "only 454,000 square miles." The words I used were that the Free States "east of the Rocky Mountains" occupied but 454,390 square miles of land. My authority for the figure is CORNELL'S geography. By correcting this typographical error you will oblige

SAMUEL HOTALING,

—Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, is in this City, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF HURRY AND THE GAMBLERS.—In accordance with a previous arrangement the four men named JAMES STEWART, CHARLES RANSOM, JOHN COLTON and FREDERICK BLACKMAN, who are charged with keeping gambling houses, yesterday were brought before Justice KELLY for examination. It will be recollected that the complaints against these men were preferred by WM. HURRY, jr., who, at the time they were made, was in the custody of detective HOGAN, charged with having embezzled about $5,000 from the firm of QUICK & L'HOMMEDIEU, brokers at No. 42 Pine-street. HURRY stated to the officer that he had lost a portion of the money in question at the faro banks kept by the above-named persons, and he was taken before Justice KELLY, before whom he lodged the complaints, but at that time the magistrate was not aware of the fact that HURRY was a prisoner on a criminal charge. Warrants for the arrest of the accused parties were accordingly issued and given to Detective HOGAN, who took his own time to serve them, and it was not till after the lapse of two days or more that the prisoners were brought before the magistrate. Even then the officer had taken no pains to secure additional evidence against them, not even the implements with which they pursue their avocation. Yesterday, when all the parties were in Court, the counsel for QUICK & L'HOMMEDIEU begged to withdraw the complaint against HURRY, alleging that as it failed to charge any intent to defraud it was incomplete. HURRY was therefore discharged, but he was directed to find bail in the sum of $500 to appear, and prosecute at the Court of Special Sessions on the 15th of November. The alleged gamblers were also held in $500 each to answer. It is not probable that the trial will result in the conviction of the accused, as the affidavit of the complainant will be looked upon with suspicion, and the officer failed to secure any other evidence to substantiate the charge.

THE CASE OF MRS. DUGAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. BRIDGET DUGAN, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, who died from exhaustion, consequent upon injuries inflicted by her husband, JOHN DUGAN. The testimony showed that DUGAN and his wife were both intemperate in their habits, and often quarrelled. On Thursday morning deceased was found sitting on the stairs leading to her room, bleeding from a wound in her foot, which she said had been inflicted by her husband with an axe. She was removed to the Charity Hospital, in Thirteenth-street, and the injured member was amputated. Delirium supervened, and she died on Monday noon. Dr. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave as his opinion that death had resulted from exhaustion, consequent upon the injury she had received, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. DUGAN was then examined by the Coroner in the prescribed way. He stated that he was 52 years of age, a native of Ireland, by occupation a tailor, and that he did not strike his wife with an axe, but that she injured herself by falling over a coal-scuttle. He was committed to prison.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday last, shows the number of deaths to have been 390, viz.: 95 men, 78 women, 112 boys, and 105 girls—being an increase on the past week of 24, and upon the corresponding week of 1859, of 18. Of the number 197 were under five years of age. The principal diseases were: Apoplexy 8, asthma 4, bronchitis 3, cholera infantum 10, congestion of the brain 11, convulsions infantile 28, croup 20, consumption 60, diarrhœa 6, diptherite 6, dysentery 5, debility 3, do. infantile 5, dropsy 5, do. in the head 14, fever, nervous 2, do. puerperal 4, do. scarlet 17, do. typhoid 9, typhus 7, hooping cough 5, heart disease 3, inflammation of bowels 9, do brain 9, do. liver 2, do. lungs 26, do. throat 2, jaundice 2, marasmus, adult 3, do. infantile 22, mortification 2, small pox 6, teething 2, palsy 5, burned or scalded 4, casualties 6, delirium tremens 2, drowned 3, lockjaw 2, old age 5, premature birth 5, suffocation, accidental 2. Nativity: United States 253, Ireland 76, Germany 33, England 12, Scotland 5, France 3, West Indies 2, British America, Italy and Prussia 1 each, unknown 3.

FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET—ARRESTS ON CHARGES OF ARSON.—On Monday night, at about 11½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery store, No. 238 Division-street, occupied by THERESA KATZ, and before it could be extinguished the building was destroyed, and the stock was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $1,000, upon which is an insurance in the Pacific Company. An investigation of the cause of the fire was yesterday prosecuted by Fire Marshal BAKER, and circumstances transpired of so suspicious a character that SIMON KATZ, husband of the owner of the place, LOUIS KATZ, his brother, and JACOB DAVIDS, were arrested on the charge of having set the place on fire. Justice STEERS committed the prisoners, pending a further examination of the case.

RECOVERY OF MRS. FARR.—As notice has been given in several papers of the severe injuries received by Mrs. ELIZA A. FARR, of No. 170 West Thirty-fourth-street, from a runaway horse, it will be gratifying to her numerous friends and those of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church, of which she was projector and founder, to learn that she was enabled to be removed to her own home the day after the accident occurred, and that she is rapidly improving, and, it is hoped, will soon be restored to health and her wonted usefulness in society. No blame is attached by the family to the owner of the horse.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Mr. A. H. STOUTENBURG, one of the Deputy Clerks at Head-quarters, who has occupied the position almost from the time of the organization of the present Department, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. A general order was issued with reference to the approaching election, but its purport was not made public.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES STEWART, resident at No. 417 Seventh-avenue, was almost instantly killed at the factory of G. R. STEWART, in Thirty-sixth-street. He was riding upon a truck and was caught between a girder and a box of goods. Medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done. STEWART died in five minutes after being injured.

A PAUPER DROWNED.—A few days since, LAWRENCE WARD, an inmate of the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, accidentally fell from a pier at which he was at work, and was drowned. The body was not recovered until yesterday, and an inquest was held upon it by Coroner O'KEEFE. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

MORE CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday afternoon another company of children left the City for homes in the West, under the charge of Mr. E. C. TRACY, of the Children's Aid Society. They were orphans, and were mostly boys. They were nicely dressed, and seemed all as one family.

DIED IN A CELL.—A woman named ANN SPEAR was arrested last night for being drunk in the street, and locked up in the Twenty-first Ward Station-house. She was found dead in her cell by the doorman, a short time thereafter.

"The Jews' Hospital in New-York."

BANQUET AND BALL IN ITS AID.

The biennial banquet and ball in aid of this well-known charitable Institution took place at the City Assembly Rooms last evening. As on former occasions of the same kind, the attendance was large, and the contributions in aid of the Institution were most liberal. Not less than 600 ladies and gentlemen of the Jewish faith sat down to the banquet, and subsequently joined in the dance.

Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, the President of the Hospital, presided at the banquet, and on his right and left, at the head of the tables, sat Rev. Mr. LYONS, of the Nineteenth-street Synagogue, Rev. Mr. ISAACS, of the Wooster-street Synagogue, Rev. Mr. CRAMER, of the Greene-street Synagogue, and other prominent clergymen and laymen of the Jewish faith. The "grace before meat" was said in Hebrew by Rev. Mr. LYONS, and the "grace after" was sung in the same language by Rev. Mr. CRAMER. Following the latter, the President of the Institution addressed the audience, giving a brief sketch of the "Jews' Hospital in New-York," and welcoming his hearers to the entertainments of the evening. He said that the Jews' Hospital, since its foundation, in 1855, had accommodated 1,225 inmates, of whom 1,127 had been treated gratuitously. The benefits of the Institution were not confined to any creed or sect, but the sick and unfortunate of all creeds and nations had partaken of its blessings. At the same time it had neither asked nor received any aid from the State or Municipal Governments, but had depended entirely upon the voluntary contributions of its friends for support. He concluded by reading the first regular toast as follows:

"The Jews' Hospital in New-York—the home of the afflicted, the refuge of the distressed, the asylum of the faithful." Responded to by Dr. ADLER, of Emanuel Congregation in Twelfth-street.

The third toast to "Charity," was responded to by Rev. Dr. ISAACS.

The fourth toast was the following quotation from CAMPBELL, and was responded to by the popular lecturer, Mr. DE CORDOVA:

> "Yet, far, far hence, be jest or boast,
> From hallowed thoughts so dear,
> But drink to her that each loves best,
> As she would love to hear."

Mr. CORDOVA treated the above toast in his usual humorous and characteristic vein, which kept his audience in a roar of laughter, and materially aided in the digestion of the culinary portion of the banquet. He paid a glowing tribute to women in general, but claimed that Jewish women bore off the palm, as mothers, wives and daughters. "If," said he, "the angels above are in the habit of choosing a queen to preside over them, and do not elect at least three out of five from among the Jewish persuasion, I would say, as HORACE GREELEY says, whenever his party gets beat, that 'There was some tremendous fraud in the returns.'"

A toast to the "Medical Staff" of the Hospital, was responded to by Dr. MCREADY.

In the intervals between the toasts, the Secretary read off a list of the donations received from those present, as well as by letter from absent donors. Among the latter was a letter from Gov. MORGAN, speaking in the highest terms of the Jews' Hospital, and inclosing a check for $100. The total amount of donations announced last evening reached the liberal sum of $16,000.

At the conclusion of the toasts the party retired to the ball-room adjoining, when the dancing commenced, and was continued till a late hour of the night.

The Billiard Tournament.

The fourth day of the Tournament, which is in progress every afternoon at LYNCH'S, in Union-square, took place yesterday with unusual éclat, in presence of a crowded audience, consisting of all the professionals and amateurs of note, including Mr. BERGER, as well as a miscellaneous company. The fluctuations of the games made them very interesting, especially in the early part of the first game, which was generally supposed to be in favor of Mr. WHITE, as Mr. LYNCH was evidently laboring under some indisposition. But to the astonishment of every one, the latter made by steady play the large run of 162, and won the game by adding 93 more—making a total of 253, while Mr. WHITE only made 12. In Mr. WHITE'S well-played-for score, were two 5-shots. The following were LYNCH'S greatest runs:

LYNCH, 45, 29, 18, 42, 162, 48, 29.

WHITE'S total was 251, in which he made the following runs: 30, 23, 18, 45, 25, 18, 40, 43, 31.

Both players were warmly applauded, and especially when LYNCH counted 100 towards his large run, and at the close of it a perfect *furore* ensued for some minutes. It was said that it was the largest run, with the exception of one or two, which had ever been made in this City. The second game, between Messrs. TIEMAN and GEARY, was very singular. Both players were frequently applauded, TIEMAN making the astonishing run of 127. The next was 165, followed by a 70, and after several misses and small runs, and an 11, 38, 17 and 13, he won the game. In his play he made six 5s and two misses. GEARY'S total was 272, in which were runs of 30, 65, 30, 22, 35 and 16.

To-day LYNCH and GEARY play the first game; and TIEMAN and KAVANAGH, who have each won three games, will play the second game. The winner—who takes the prize—will play with Mr. PHELAN on Thursday, at which time ladies will be admitted.

On Monday M. BERGER played a discount game with an amateur, and beat him by 51 points. Last night he played an even game with TIEMAN, and beat him by 59 points.

The Ticket Swindlers and Judge Russell.

MEETING OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Board of Directors of the Emigrant and Benevolent Societies met yesterday morning at their office, No. 86 Greenwich-street, Mr. JELLINGHAUS, the President, in the Chair.

The late decisions of Judge RUSSELL, in the trial of the alleged ticket-swindlers, WARD and GILBERT, was the main subject upon which the meeting was called together. Mr. JOHNSON, the Counsel of the Board, made a report, referring to the law, and to his conference with the District-Attorney, as to how far he should be influenced by the rulings of Judge RUSSELL, and laid before the meeting the following letter from Mr. WATERBURY:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1860.

WM. JELLINGHAUS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I cheerfully comply with your request that I should state my views relative to the late trial in the Court of Sessions, before the City Judge, under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, to prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets. It is enacted, in brief, that no person shall sell any passenger ticket for, or upon any vessel whatever, unless duly appointed in writing by the proper company or line, in the manner provided in the same act, under the penalties therein prescribed. In the case in question the prosecution proved the sale of the ticket by the accused, and that he was not an agent of the line. The defence proved that the accused was appointed an agent by a third party, but did not attempt to show that the latter was a duly appointed agent. The Court instructed the jury that it was sufficient for the accused to show that he was authorized by any person, and that then it devolved upon the prosecution to prove that such person was not an agent of the company or line running the vessel; and further, that an agent duly appointed, might appoint sub-agents in such number, and in such manner as he pleased.

It seems clear to me that the act of the Legislature does not authorize any sub-agencies whatever, and I must, therefore, respectfully dissent from the opinion expressed by the City Judge. I shall, therefore, as the point is an important one, take as early an opportunity as possible to have it passed upon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Yours respectfully,

NELSON T. WATERBURY Dist. Att'y.

The communication, with the report of Mr. JOHNSON, was ordered on file.

Mr. WILLY WALLACE reported the form of a circular to shipowners on the subject of appointing suitable persons as agents for the sale of tickets. The report was accepted, and ordered to be printed with the law of 1860, for distribution.

Invitations are to be issued to the various Benevolent and Emigrant Societies to send delegates to the next annual meeting, to be held at the Office of the German Savings Bank, Cooper Institute, on the second Tuesday in November.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Havana.

A MERCANTILE FIRM ROBBED $20,000—RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE MONEY.

The steamship *Bienville* arrived at this port on the 22d inst. from Havana, Cuba, having on board as a passenger one PASTOR RIEMUS, a middle-aged Spaniard, who had filled the position of confidential clerk and collector to the firm of CARBAJOSE, YBARZABAL & Co., extensive merchants at the place in question. Within a day or two of the vessel's arrival, a telegraphic dispatch was forwarded to a Spanish house in this City, to the effect that RIEMUS had absconded with over $20,000 in Havana bank-bills, belonging to his employers, and requesting that he might be taken into custody. For some cause, however, the matter was not made known to the Police until Monday morning, at which time Officer GEORGE NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, was asked to look up the fugitive. He at once entered upon the task, and was not long in obtaining a clue to the object of his search, whom he finally secured about 9 o'clock on the same evening, at a respectable establishment in Second-avenue, where he had taken board under the name of PASTOR only. A search of the prisoner, and of his apartment, resulted in the recovery of over $10,000, all of which sum, excepting a few hundred dollars in American gold, is in the identical bills which were brought from Havana by the accused. The circumstances of the robbery, and the particulars of the case, appear to be as follows: The firm in whose employment RIEMUS had been, are heavy dealers and importers of iron, and he had ingratiated himself so firmly into their confidence, that he was not only intrusted with the business of making collections, the aggregate amount of which reached from $15,000 to $25,000 daily, but was permitted to transact the banking-business of the house without the exercise of any supervision whatever. On the 17th inst.—the day that he took his departure from Havana—about $21,000 in Spanish doubloons had passed into his hands from the creditors of the firm. He was seized with a desire to possess it—the steamer was to leave in the course of a couple of hours—opportunity seemed to favor him—so hurriedly going home, he packed a valise with wearing apparel, and first, for convenience in transportation, having had the gold exchanged for its equivalent in paper money, he went on board the vessel as she lay off the Moro, and was soon on his way hither. His absence was not long unnoticed, and the very evening of his departure all the circumstances connected with his flight were divulged. An effort was at once made on the part of Messrs. CARBAJOSE, YBARZABAL & Co. to charter a steamer with the idea of overtaking the fugitive and capturing him as soon as he should land in this City. They were unsuccessful in the attempt, however, as the wind had increased almost to a hurricane during the course of the afternoon, and not a vessel could be found to venture to sea, although very heavy inducements were extended. At length, however, the owner of a small fishing-smack was tempted by the liberal subsidy which was offered to risk his life and his craft in a trip to Key West, and the voyage was safely accomplished. Thence information of the robbery was telegraphed to this City. Subsequently the firm dispatched an agent by the steamer *Isabel* to Charleston, and he came thence by railroad, reaching here on Saturday last. This gentleman, who is well acquainted with the prisoner, accompanied the officer when the arrest was made. The money recovered in addition to $644 in gold coin, is comprised in thirty-five bank notes. These bills were found concealed on the top of a clothes-press in the bedroom of the prisoner, and with them a quantity of letters, from the tenor of which it is inferred that he had engaged passage on board the steamship which leaves Boston to-day for Europe. Information has also been obtained by Detective NIVEN, by which he is sanguine of recovering the balance of the money. The prisoner has been temporarily committed, pending a decision of the authorities as to the proper course to be pursued in the case.

Young Shoplifters.

RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.

On Monday afternoon two little girls, of more than ordinary intelligence, named AGNES CRAWFORD and REBECCA WALKER, aged respectively 12 and 11 years, were apprehended at Mrs. KOPPENBERG'S fancy store, No. 54 Bowery, by Officer CARR, of the Sixth Precinct, for attempting to steal a child's beaver hat, valued at $5. They were conducted to the Station-house, and in the course of a long interview with Capt. DOWLING, they confessed that for nearly two years past they had been successfully engaged in the business of stealing from various stores in this City and Brooklyn, in which latter city they live. The shoes then on their feet they said had been stolen that morning from a store in Myrtle-avenue, and their shawls also had been obtained in the same dishonest way. In their possession at the time of their arrest were found a box of kid gloves, a silver mug and several other articles, all of which they admitted had been stolen, and they stated that frequently they disposed of the property they pilfered at pawn-shops, and invariably destroyed the tickets, so that no evidence against them might be left. It was surmised that the children had been working under the direction of older heads, and Justice WELSH having been applied to it was determined that a search of the houses No. 193 Pearl-street, and No. 115 Concord-street, Brooklyn, occupied respectively by Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. WALKER, the parents of the children should be made. A warrant for such purpose was accordingly issued by the magistrate, and yesterday Officer GOLDEN went to Brooklyn and examined the premises in question. In Mr. CRAWFORD'S house a trunk was found filled with lace collars, sleeves, gaiters, and various other articles, while still other property of similar description was obtained from other parts of the premises, where it had evidently been concealed. Numerous victorines, muffs, silk dresses, bonnets, lace shawls, etc., were found in the dwelling of Mr. WALKER, the aggregate value of which is believed to be about $1,000. The goods were all brought over to the City, and are now in the Sixth Ward Station-house, where the claimants have an opportunity to see and identify them if possible. The children were both committed to the Tombs, pending further development in the case, and it is probable that their parents will be arrested to-day, notwithstanding the fact that they deny all knowledge of the course which the little girls have been following so long. Already six persons, keeping stores in this City and Brooklyn, have appeared as complainants against the young prisoners.

Police Reports.

TROUBLE BETWEEN JEWELERS—A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. Lazarus Wineberg, of No. 58 East Broadway, recently appeared before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and lodged a complaint against Louis Prager, a German, about 38 years of age, whom he charges with having embezzled from him $2,000 in cash and $7,000 worth of jewelry. The complainant, Wineberg, is a speculator and dealer in jewelry, and it is said that a few months since he entered into an arrangement with the defendant to travel for him as an agent to dispose of a portion of his property on commission. It was decided that California should be the field in which he was to operate, and accordingly he was fitted out with a stock, valued at $9,000, consisting of watches, breast-pins, and all manner of trinkets, valuable and otherwise, selected with especial reference to the taste of the people of the Golden State in matters of ornament. Before departing, Prager saw his wife comfortably settled in a little store at No. 92 Chatham-street, which had been well stocked with a variety of knickknacks, including jack-knives, woolen stockings and watch-chains, and to insure her against any possible contingency of want during his absence, he stipulated with Wineberg to pay her $10 per week on his account. Having thus arranged his affairs, Prager took passage for San Francisco, but he had scarcely made the first movement towards disposing of the property with which he had been intrusted ere he received a letter from his spouse, urging his immediate return, as Wineberg had failed to keep his promise of giving her the stipend which had been agreed upon. Prager lost no time in complying with his wife's behest, but after his arrival in this City it is alleged that he did not seek an interview with Wineberg for the purpose of having an explanation or coming to a settlement, and the latter therefore initiated the present proceedings. Justice STEERS accordingly issued warrants for the arrest of Prager and the search of his residence, and placed them for execution in the hands of Officer Vanarsdale, of the Third District Police Court. The officer, however, was unable to find any of the jewelry which is alleged to have been embezzled, but having arrested the accused he was taken before the magistrate, to whom he said that he would waive an examination of the charge against him and furnish bail. A surety in $5,000 was required of him, and this having been furnished he was discharged from custody. The case was sent to the Grand Jury.

INGENIOUS DEVICES OF ROGUES—A YANKEE TRICK.

Within a few weeks several ingenious plans have been adopted by swindlers, with a view of defrauding the unwary. The latest achievement of this sort came to light yesterday, when a Prussian, named Julius Sultan, was taken before Justice Quackenbush by detectives Keefe and Poole, to answer a charge of having defrauded Mr. Appleton P. Lessure, a member of the firm of Wyman & Co., tailors, at No. 533 Broadway, of a check for $90 on the Bank of the Commonwealth. It appears that the accused has been in the habit of calling upon merchants and others, representing that he was employed as a steward, engineer, or in some other capacity, on board one of the Southern steamships, and that he had brought from Havana a quantity of cigars, which he was anxious to sell cheap for cash. At the same time he would produce samples of a prime brand, a trial of which generally satisfied the most fastidious connoisseur of the article, and resulted in an order for a thousand or two. The "lover of the weed" invariably found, however, upon delivery of this supposed bargain, that cigars manufactured of the poorest quality of tobacco had been palmed upon him. Such was the manner in which Mr. Lessure had been victimized, and he consequently preferred a charge of "false pretences" against Mr. Sultan. After the arrest of the accused he informed the officer that he had been guilty of nothing but a "sharp business transaction," and that he had overreached a great many others in a similar way. Among his victims he mentioned J. Boorman Johnston, Esq., No. 8 Fifth-avenue, and Dr. Pyne, of Virginia, at present a guest at the Brevoort House. He was required to furnish a surety in $500 to appear for examination on the charge.... The police were also informed of another style of confidence operation, practiced by another. Presenting the card of "Mr. Oak, repairer of clocks," to the lady of the house, it is the habit of the rogue to say that he has been commissioned by the head of the family to repair the clock, and desires to convey it to his shop for that purpose. Mrs. McGuinness, of No. 91 West Eighteenth-street, acknowledges to have lost a valuable timepiece by crediting his story, and letters have been received from other parties who have been swindled, but who prefer to pocket the loss, and so avoid publicity.

A COURT CLERK ASSAULTED AT A THEATRE.

On Monday evening, Mr. Frank Spicer, a clerk at the Lower Police Court, was standing in the vestibule of the Bowery Theatre, when a man named Charles Rothschild approached him, with an open knife in his hand, and said that he would take his life, at the same time making a lunge at him with the weapon. A bystander's interposition prevented the execution of the threat, and Rothschild was immediately placed under arrest. Yesterday he was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault. The prisoner is a notorious shoplifter, and last Saturday he was brought before Justice KELLY for examination on a charge of having stolen a quantity of goods from a down-town store. The complainant, however, was unable to identify him from the fact that in the interval between the commission of the theft and his arrest, he had been shorn of his hair and whiskers and otherwise disguised, consequently he was discharged. His enmity to Mr. Spicer grew out of the fact that while in Court on that occasion that gentleman was conversing with the magistrate, and the prisoner fancied he was enumerating some of his former misdeeds.

THEFT OF CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND BREASTPINS.

John Hanley, a lad ten years of age, was taken before Justice WELSH, yesterday, on a charge of having broken open a show window of the store No. 35 Park-row, and stolen therefrom several boxes containing campaign medals and breastpins, the property of Mr. J. G. Wells, valued, in the aggregate, at $300. He shared the medals with Andrew Howard, one of his companions, and they went to Philadelphia, at which place they succeeded in selling the property. Having returned to this City on Saturday, another lad informed Officer Perkins, of the Second Precinct, of the matter, and they were arrested. Both were committed for trial.

A ROBBER ON A STEAMBOAT.

On Monday night, while the steamer *Plymouth Rock* was on her way to this City, a thief, named Alfred S. Ferguson, got into the stateroom occupied by Mr. George Peckham, and was in the act of carrying away that gentleman's pantaloons, with his wallet, containing $48, when he was detected and secured. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, and held to answer.

New-Jersey.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the First Assembly District Democratic Convention, comprising Hoboken and the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, met, Monday evening, at the City Hotel, in Hoboken. Mr. GEORGE S. AVERY was chosen Chairman, and PETER P. POST, Secretary. On the third ballot Mr. FREDERICK B. OGDEN, of Hoboken, received the nomination for Assembly.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.

The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.
GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
J. GURNEY & SON,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and certain other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. *Consultation en Français.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Sealpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

USE HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED PILLS.—They will positively and permanently cure all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs—such as Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, &c., which prevail at this foggy season of the year.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP WARM AND DRY!
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
and
BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
for Ladies, Gents., Boys and Children; also, everything desirable for Fall and Winter wear, at BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MISSES' HATS—Something entirely new, just imported from Europe,
The Abd-el-Kader Hat,
selling by THOMAS REYNOLDS,
No. 303 Canal-street, third door west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & CO

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and tendency downward. WHEAT salable in small lots only, at $1 15 for Spring; $1 25 @$1 30 for red State; $1 50 for white Western State; including 1,800 bush. new State, afloat, at $1 26½. No sales of RYE and CORN. OATS steady at 36c. for State; sales 18,000 bushels this afternoon; 1,800 bushels, to clear a boat, at 35½c. BARLEY less active and lower for State; sales 15,500 bush. Canada West at 76c. for stained; 81½@82c. for good; 9,500 bush. fourrowed State at 70c.@72c., including bag lots of Wayne County at 65c., and Cayuga County, in lots, at 64c. WHISKY 22c.; sales 400 bbls. FEED is lower; 400 tons were sold at a range of 60c. to $1 10 for coarse to fine.

NEW-ORLEANS, T